The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. NUMBER 125.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper ...

SITUATION—Wanted—On a farm ...

SITUATION—Wanted—I will give $10 and ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of experience ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook ...

SITUATION—Wanted—In a shop, to work ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As needle-woman ...

SITUATION—Wanted—In every family for S. LANPHEAR & CO.'S ...

SITUATION—Wanted to travel with ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady desires a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady ...

SITUATION—Wanted—In a first class ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse and seamstress ...

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—Agents to know they need ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Trumbull & Craver ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town in the United States and Canada ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 a month ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For 3 new good ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary ...

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or female, in every town ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every State, county ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 a day made with ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Hawkeye ...

AGENTS—Wanted—"New Map Wonder" ...

AGENTS—Wanted—"Gen. Grant and Family" ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI" ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Woman's Work in the Civil War ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$90 STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Smart, energetic men ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$30 per week ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortably furnished house ...

WANTED—To Rent—A lady wishes to ...

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortable room ...

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class ...

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 5 to 8 rooms ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a general commission ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 cash ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In one of the best ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a Real Estate ...

PARTNER—Wanted—A reliable man ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a very profitable ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In an office paying ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established ...

Wanted—Female Help.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Machinery.

Carriages, &c.

EUROPE.

The Situation in and Around Rome.

Garibaldi's Forces Before the Outer Works of the City.

Italian National Troops Ordered to Enter the Papal Territory.

Rumor that France Disapproves of the Movement.

National Troops Deserting to the Garibaldians.

Railroad Communication Destroyed Between Rome and Civita Vecchia.

Bavaria and Wurtemburg Enter the North German Zollverein.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Italian Revolution.

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The London Globe of this evening says, in an editorial article, that, although Prussia is engaged ... Count Bismark, the Premier, has given ... not allow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complications.

OPINIONS OF THE ITALIAN PRESS.

FLORENCE, Oct. 30—Morning.

The press is engaged in an anxious discussion of the national crisis and the policy of the government. The more moderate Liberal journals express approbation of the action of the cabinet toward the Garibaldians, and in the observance of the September convention. ...

PARISIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION.

NOW THE NEW CABINET WAS FORMED.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN PAPAL TERRITORY.

GARIBALDI'S VICTORY CONFIRMED.

OBJECT OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

SAILING OF THE SECOND FRENCH FLEET.

CONSCRIPTION—SAILORS FOR THE FRENCH NAVY.

OPERATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN ROME.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S TROOPS ORDERED TO ADVANCE INTO THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

POSITION AND STRENGTH OF GARIBALDI'S FORCES.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

EXASPERATION OF THE LIBERALS.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

ANOTHER IMBROGLIO.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

LATEST.

Great Britain.

FENIAN TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

THE FENIAN KELLY ESCAPED TO FRANCE.

Prussia.

North Germany.

BAVARIA AND WURTEMBERG JOIN THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Portugal.

ARRIVAL OF FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON AT LISBON.

The United States squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, has arrived at this port.

France.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INDIANAPOLIS.

FIRES.

WEST INDIES.

THE FAR WEST.

The Cheyennes Have a Talk with the Peace Commissioners—Treaty Signed Guaranteeing a Temporary Peace.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 31.

Defeat of General Crook by Indians in Oregon—A Veto Vetoed—Obituary—A Lost Vessel.

POLITICAL.

The Tail-End of the Democratic Fizzle in Madison—A Windy Speech from Pendleton—Democratic Nomination for Assemblyman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Oct. 31.

Grand Republican Rally in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

CRIME.

Execution of the Murderer White, at Anderson, Ind., to Take Place To-day—Precautions Against a Disturbance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.

Crime in New York.

Killed Her Husband.

Suit Against a Defaulting Collector.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON.

Large Number of Clerks Discharged in the Pay Department.

Alleged Clue to the Authors of the Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

New Postal Treaty Between the United States and the Netherlands.

General Grant's Popularity with the Republican Press of Maryland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Nearly every Republican paper in Maryland has followed the example of the Baltimore American in placing General Grant's name at the head of its columns as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.

FIFTEEN CENT NOTES

NEW CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT.

CLERKS DISMISSED.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

HON. JAMES F. WILSON.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

To the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

FROM QUINCY, ILL.

Dedication of a Beautiful Monument to the Heroic Dead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 31.

PHILADELPHIA.

Celebration of the Fourth Centennial Anniversary of the Reformation—Unveiling of a Beautiful Statue.

NEW YORK.

THE SOUTH.

Rebel Hopes Engendered by the Recent Northern Elections.

Additional Election Returns from Georgia.

The Vote Nearly All on the Side of the Convention.

Conservative Convention Called in South Carolina.

Death of a Prominent Tennessee Unionist—Tennessee Railroad Interests—Suicide.

Additional Election Returns from Georgia.

Convention Prospects in North Carolina.

Rebel Hopes Raised by the Recent Northern Elections.

Reports from Yellow Fever Districts.

Conservative Convention Called in South Carolina.

Richmond Municipal Affairs.

The School Question in New Orleans.

Removal of Headquarters of the Fifth Military District.

Young Men's Baptist Union.

Taxes for September.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Ward Meetings Last Evening—Speeches from the Candidates and Others.

The People Waking—A Big Vote in Prospect.

SIXTH WARD.

SEVENTH WARD.

EIGHTH WARD.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Pennsylvanian in the Role of a Knight Errand.

His Arrest for a Self-Inflicted Wound.

A FUR STEALER.

Her Acquittal and Subsequent Detection.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31—Evening.

PARIS, Oct. 31—Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Evening.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31—Evening.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Ocean Freights.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

Albany Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

RACINE.

NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI.

CLEVELAND.

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUISVILLE.

MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS.

BUFFALO.

NEW ORLEANS.

OSWEGO.

Millinery.

RETURN FROM PARIS.

M'LLE A. PONCELET

Has just returned from Paris with a splendid assortment of

Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments

FOR FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Also, a large stock of

Materials for Artificial Flowers

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., ...

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

General Notices.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., AUBURN, N. Y., October 29, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the concurrent resolution of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company, ...

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

CHICAGO SKATING CLUB.

The first regular meeting of the Club will be held at the Tremont House this evening at 8 o'clock.

A CARD.—TO THE PATRONS OF ...

Proposals Solicited

For renting to an ground door business front on Lake-st., between Clark and Dearborn. Address ... WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., 193 and 194 Lake-st.

CARD.

J. K. FISHER & CO., 35 Nixon's Exchange.

J. A. ...

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, General Freight Department.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29th, 1867.

Notice to Shippers

Freight for Galena, Dunleith,

ALARMING!

Counterfeit 7-30s Without End.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

GREENLEE BROS. & CO.

To Rent.

TO RENT—

A very nice Suite of Rooms.

LAKE-ST. STORE

TO RENT.

Professional.

CONSUMPTION,

Throat Diseases,

CATARRH,

Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CURE.

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Throat and Lung Institute,

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

All who are in any way afflicted with Throat or Chest Diseases should make immediate efforts to arrest and cure such maladies, as the season is now more favorable than we may reasonably expect again for months. ...

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

The Wonderful Cabinet.

FUN

AND

MAGIC!

AT HOME

FOR

BOYS

AND

GIRLS.

BUY THE

WONDERFUL

CABINET.

67 LAKE-ST.

Elastic Sponge.

FIRST

Sponge Mattress

Ever Made in America.

New Publications.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7 OF

THE LIBERAL.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

HOME CIRCLE,

Scarfs, Clothing, &c.

2,000 DOZEN

WOOL SCARFS,

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices, by

D. HILL & SON.

19 and 21 Randolph-st.

$250,000!

ARMY CLOTHING!

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Wanted.

WANTED—

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

One Portable Engine and Boiler.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

Liquid Spices and Fruit Extracts,

Stoves.

Imperial Base Burner!

STOVES — A NEW ILLUMINATED PARLOR STOVE, combining all the heating qualities of a Base Burner and Gas Burner, and very beautiful in design.

Barstow's Vivifer Gas Burners And Model Cook Stoves.

SOLE AGENTS,

DAY & BRAISTED,

235 & 237 State-st.

The "Morning Glory"

Base Burning Hard Coal Stove

BARR, JOHNSON & CO.,

H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr.,

48 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE

'EVENING LIGHT PARLOR'

Stewart's Parlor Stoves,

SCHOOL-HOUSE STOVES,

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOVES,

DALTON & CO.'S, 71 LAKE-ST.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

HALLOCK & WHEELER

143 LAKE-ST.,

BEST QUALITY

Rubber Belting,

Packing Hose, &c.,

PATENT STRETCHED, OAK TANNED,

Leather Belting,

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 150 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS,

LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

J. T. MORRIS & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

10 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Grain, Flour, and Seeds. Also, Green and Dried Fruits.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES,

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Business Cards.

DALE MANUFACTURING CO.,

PATERSON, N. J.

Sewing Silk, Machine Twist, Button Hole Twist, Black and Colors.

DEPOT,

T. F. PHILLIPS & CO.,

26 Randolph-st., Chicago.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT.

SADDLES — HARNESS

57 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Clothing.

CLOTHING.

YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

ENOS AYRES.

J. H. REES & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

ENOS AYRES,

DISSOLUTION,

Newton & Sammons,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Real Estate.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

E. F. SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS,

Chandeliers, Table Glassware, &c.

Storage.

STORAGE.

Ventilators, &c.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS.

Financial.

$2,000 WANTED.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

[illegible terms of subscription]
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

A War of Races.

The elections in Alabama and Virginia are over. The Radicals, that is to say the negroes, as they make up more than four-fifths of the rank and file of the party, are triumphant. The next thing in order is, if we may credit the Southern papers, a war of races, in which the blacks will be exterminated. We do not believe that the threatened war will occur. The whites dare not, the blacks will not, inaugurate it. The power of the United States stands over whites and blacks alike, and will compel them to keep the peace with each other and with the country at large. Nevertheless, very serious, perplexing and possibly disastrous consequences may follow the ill-timed and unnecessary action of the blacks in banding so closely together for a political purpose, and the sudden and inexcusable folly of the whites in permitting that purpose to be only partially executed. Of the two the whites are most to blame. Their [illegible] magnitude of the stake seemed to partially paralyze, certainly it did wholly distract them. There was no concert of action, no agreement as to policy, no wise forecast of the future. In only one thing was there unity, and that was in blind, besotted hatred of the colored race—a hatred so violent that it became impotent, and exhausted itself in fruitless cursing. Had they labored half as earnestly to make the negroes believe that there was no fear of the revival and perpetuation of the old injustice, no disposition to wrong and oppress them, as they labored to prove that the animus of slavery was not dead, that the negro was hated, loathed and despised above all living things, and that the re-establishment of the old tyranny waited only on time and opportunity, they would inevitably have so divided the black vote that the apprehended results of its unity would have been indefinitely postponed. What we now have to fear is not a war in which the sword and cannon will be invoked, nor a general and miscellaneous throat-cutting, in which blacks and whites will alike take part and alike suffer. The weapons at the command of the triumphant party are, while not less potent, more refined than the implements of blood. They have the control, in the States that we have named, of the law-making power; and it is to be feared, we think, that under the lead of bad men of our own color, they may be tempted, in convention, to make use of that power in such a way that the whites will, in their turn, become the down-trodden race. It is among the possibilities that between heavy taxes, wide disfranchisement, sweeping confiscation, and general disabilities—all of which a convention can ordain—the whites will be driven from the State, or will remain only to endure the exactions and oppressions of a government that they are powerless to influence or control. These, we say, are among the possibilities of the future. It may be said—doubtless some will so maintain—that all these, if imposed, are only so many items of poetic justice; that they are the natural and logical consequences of the terrible domination to which the black man has been subjected. But however they may appear to those whose passions, engendered by the war, have not died down, they certainly are not the objects for which the work of reconstruction was undertaken. The ends which we have sought to attain have been exact and even-handed justice to all parties, peace assured by self-interest in all the land, the restoration of fraternal relations between the North and the South, and the rehabilitation of our late enemies in the highest and best civilization of the century. The Republican party has, we believe, worked steadily and conscientiously to effect all these. It will not be defeated. If the contingency which we are led to fear, does occur, and the action of the authorized conventions in the South is a departure from the principles and purposes that the party has announced, their action will be undone. African slavery was not overthrown that slavery of the white man might be established on its ruins. But we will not anticipate the worst. No harm has yet been done. The election of a few black men to seats in the Virginia convention, and a few more to like places in Alabama, is not a cause of national grief. On the contrary, we are glad that individuals of that race have had the duties and responsibilities of governing thrust upon them. It is in their power to be the mediators between the two races, and as they and their fellows act, so will the future be.

The Tariff and Ship Building.

The New York Times having noticed as "a notable example of the crippling effect produced upon some of our most valuable industries by the present tariff," the sale, in that city, of the ship "Great Republic," which was sold for a less sum than it would cost to repair and put her in order, and the removal of the ship to St. John, N. B., to be refitted, the Cincinnati Gazette resents the suggestion as a misrepresentation.

The Gazette quotes the rate of wages of ship carpenters in Quebec at eighty-seven cents to a dollar a day, in gold, and in American ship yards at four to five dollars. It then says:

"The tariff has nothing to do with it. [illegible]"

The fact is, that the tariff has something, and much to do with producing this state of things, which is proven by the other fact that the ship carpenters of New Brunswick prefer to work at the wages paid in their own yards to coming to Bath and Kennebunk or other American yards and receive $4 or $5 a day in currency. American ship carpenters, thrown out of work by the almost general suspension of their business, have gone to the British Provinces for labor, where they find that the proportion between the wages and the cost of living is highly favorable to the colonial market.

The Gazette, by overlooking the tariff, will find that almost every article entering into ship building is taxed excessively. The American ship builder has to pay a tremendous duty in gold upon nearly all the materials he needs. [illegible] duty of 60 to 80 per cent in gold on imported iron. The "American industry" engaged in ship building has to pay a bounty of from 40 to 80 per cent on all the spikes, bolts, screws, [illegible] chains, anchors, hawsers, [illegible] cordage [illegible] ship. The cost of iron is about one-fifth of the entire cost of building a ship. The same excessive duty is laid and collected upon all other imported articles used in the construction or furnishing of vessels. All these things are admitted nearly duty free into the British Provinces. Hence the cost of living is so light that their workmen can cut under ours and take away from them millions worth of ship building.

The next item of expense affected by the tariff is that of labor. Labor costs one-third of the building of a ship. The mechanic has to receive this sum of wages per day which will enable him to live. Everything that he and his family eat and drink and wear is taxed by the tariff from 30 to 80 per cent. The tools, [illegible] the furniture of his dwelling, the tools of his trade, all are taxed in round figures 60 per cent by the tariff. Consequently, when the American ship carpenters charge $4.50 per day, they only receive the equivalent of $1.80, if there were no such tariff duties collected of them. The tariff of 60 per cent is collected of these ship carpenters, and it consumes $2.70 of their daily wages of $4.50.

The cost of labor in constructing a ship in an American yard is one-third of the whole sum; if the tariff on what we eat, drink, wear, and on all the items that enter into the cost of living were removed, the American mechanics would receive exactly the same purchasing amount of wages they receive now, and the cost of building a vessel would be reduced 60 per cent.

Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, a ship-builder, in October, 1866, stated that he built first-class ships, and equipped them for sea, for from $65 to $70 per ton, before the tariff was made prohibitory; the same vessels will now cost $120 per ton. In the British Provinces the same vessels can be now built and made ready for sea, at from $40@50 per ton in gold—and that, too, after buying their oak timber in Maryland. Captain Thompson, of Kennebunk, Maine, writes at the same date, that in 1859 (before the high tariff), he built an A 1 seven years ship of 1,040 tons for $38,000, ready for sea, and fitted completely. The same vessel would now cost $80,000.

The difference between $38,000 and $80,000 is made up of increase in the cost of material and labor, which increase is due to the tariff, which adds to the cost of both material and labor 60 per cent, without adding a penny to the real wages of the mechanic. "The cheapening of gold," of which the Gazette speaks, has but little to do with the matter. The tariff is a tax collectible in gold, and it has had the effect of closing nearly every ship yard, and sending that whole business to the British provinces.

Reduction of Internal Taxes.

The Manufacturers Association at Detroit held a meeting a few days since, and adopted a report on taxation, which was published in The Tribune of Thursday, October 31. The report embodies many views which have been repeatedly advanced in our columns, and is commendable generally as indicating a healthy progress in sentiment upon the subject of taxation. The report maintains the following principles:

1. Taxation should be so levied as to exempt all articles of prime necessity to the greatest extent possible, and be placed upon articles of luxury and [illegible] will be the least obnoxious to the people.
2. It should be so adjusted as to be reliable and collected with the least possible expenditure of governmental machinery.

These principles are correct and are applicable to all forms of taxation, as well to the duties on imports as to internal taxation. The association enforce the truth of these propositions by saying that—

"In Europe, where taxation has been reduced to a science, it is found that ample taxation can be realized from a few sources, thereby incurring but little expense for the collection of the same. It is very evident that we can profit greatly by imitating their example to some extent, as our system is in many respects very oppressive and burdensome to the people, levying many times exorbitant taxes on many articles of prime necessity, and not unfrequently repeating the same four or five times during the transition from the [illegible] material to the final resting place of the finished fabric or merchandise."

The report recites that the estimated expenses of the government of the United States for the

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are	[illegible]
Interest on public debt	[illegible]
Total expenditure	[illegible]

And they add that—

Experience has demonstrated that the following sources of revenue will be ample to meet the current expenses of the government and pay the interest upon the public debt:

Distilled spirits (whiskey)	$50,000,000
Fermented liquors	5,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	30,000,000
Gross receipts (steamboats, railways, etc.)	15,000,000
Banks, insurance, railways, etc. (dividends)	12,000,000
Licenses, with 50 per cent added to last year's receipts	27,000,000
Legacies and successions	[illegible]
Stamps	20,000,000
Brokers' sales of foreign bills, gold, etc.	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,000,000
Total	[illegible]
Receipts from customs	[illegible]
Total	$316,000,000

The present sources of revenue from internal taxation, omitted in this list are the following, with the amounts of revenue collected from each for the fiscal year 1866:

1. Manufactures of all kinds	[illegible]
2. Animals slaughtered	[illegible]
3. Carriages, yachts, pianos, watches, &c.	[illegible]
4. Cotton	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

While we are in favor of a reduction of taxation in every possible form, we think that we should adhere to the example of those countries in which "taxation has been reduced to a science," and in these the income tax is one of the standard sources of revenue. The existing law exempts all incomes under $1,000, thereby relieving the laboring population whose net receipts do not exceed that sum. This exemption might, perhaps, be enlarged and placed at $1,500, but we think it would be unwise to repeal the income tax. If the government can dispense with a still further sum, after abolishing the tax on manufactures and cotton, let it enlarge the free list on imports, or reduce the tariff generally. The income tax is the only one levied upon people according to their ability to pay. While it is true that this tax ultimately comes out of labor—that is, out of the annual production of the country—it has the appearance of being an assessment upon capital, and is therefore likely to be insisted on by the masses of the people.

We have no doubt that the government can dispense with the taxes on manufactures entirely. These are a real impediment to industry. England abolished them long ago. The British system of taxation is probably the most perfect in the world, being levied upon scarcely a dozen articles, and collected with the least possible cost. Her customs revenue is nearly all derived from tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, wines, spirits and spices. Her internal duties consist of the excise on spirits, the property tax, (which corresponds to our State taxes), and receipts from stamps, income, crown lands, and post office. From these few sources she derives a revenue of sixty-eight million pounds sterling—a sum quite sufficient to meet the wants of our government.

The main thing to be done by Congress at its next session, is to cut down expenditures and reduce taxation. If this Congress cannot do it, the people will elect one that can. Fifty millions is enough to be applied in any one year to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and this sum can easily be saved by paring down the appropriation bills. If peace is made with the Indians, as now seems probable, the expenses of the government, including interest on the debt, can be brought down to $250,000,000.

Chickens Come Home to Roost.

The negro is an imitative animal. Taught by the white men of the South, he necessarily has the white man's habits. In the recent elections in Alabama and Virginia he has here and there, though very rarely, put into operation the partisan machinery which the Southern fire-eaters, his tutors, formerly used with such tremendous power when an Abolitionist or a Republican was to be squelched. The newspapers say that at a poll or two in Richmond, he was a little intolerant—that when one of his own color voted for the candidates of his oppressors, he was hooted at and, perhaps, violently treated. One black man was, we believe, killed in the rows which sprang up around the voting places. This is all very bad, but it is just what might have been expected. When, for the last twenty years, would any man have been secure from death if he had had the temerity to vote, anywhere in either of the States named, an Abolition ticket? What man would have been safe, in the same time, if he had been known to entertain Abolition sentiments, or to take an Abolition newspaper? One negro killed outright for his political belief; two or three heads of black men broken for the same cause! We think, remembering the past, that this is great moderation. Within the last ten years before the war, how many white men have suffered at the hands of other white men, for the same or like offence? How many we do not know; but who has forgotten the tarring-and-featherings, the ridings on a rail, the buffetings, the duckings, the shootings, the hangings with which luckless individuals suspected of not being "sound on the goose" were visited? Who can ever forget the wholesale slaughter in Texas [illegible] being slave-drivers, the victims Abolitionists [illegible] and negroes, and the cause political [illegible] question of national concern?

We do not justify the black men in his alleged violence. We explain how the tendency to it originated. He has hauled at the rope in so many Abolition hangings that old master need not now wonder that he thinks that hanging is a very neat and convenient way of disposing of an opponent. If master takes his turn at the looped end of the rope, he will not forget, as he ascends, who the hangman's teacher was.

We hope to see the day in which the South will be free from all violence which punishes any opinion on politics or any act not legally adjudged criminal. The growth from the barbarism of slavery up to practice of civilization, which permits every man the exercise of his rights, will necessarily be slow. Meanwhile we shall, as journalists, be obliged to record many instances like those which furnish themes alternately for the Republican and Copperhead press. This, however, is to be said to allay the apprehensions of the timidly inclined: There are in the South two parties for hanging or being hanged. Heretofore the being hanged was all on one side. Now, as it is manifestly the interest of both parties to keep the peace, hanging will be rarer than ever before.

Virginia.

The rebels of Louisiana and Alabama tried to defeat the calling of conventions to organize lawful governments in those States by absenting themselves from the polls, and thereby defeating the quorum of votes required by the Reconstruction act; but they failed to effect their purpose. The colored and Union white voters turned out in sufficient force to give the call the requisite number of votes and a good many to spare. The same tactics are being pursued in Georgia, where the election is now taking place. As only one poll is opened in each county—at the seat of justice—the polls will be kept open for five days, beginning on Tuesday and closing on Saturday evening. It is not certain that the requisite vote will be cast. The registry contains a white majority of several thousand in the State; but the Union whites are few in numbers, and many blacks may be prevented from voting. We shall probably know the result by Monday or Tuesday next.

In Virginia the rebels concluded to take part in the election—voting solid against calling the convention, but in favor of "Conservative" delegates, so as to control the convention in case it was called by the popular vote. But the rebels miscalculated their strength, and underrated the number of white Unionists in the State. They were only able to muster 58,000 white votes against the call out of the 119,000 whites on the registry lists; while 14,000 Radical white men voted for the call, and, with 89,000 colored votes, gave 45,500 majority for the convention. Thus, after a full and fair expression of popular sentiment, the people of Virginia have decided by a tremendous majority to reorganize the State in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Reconstruction act. It cannot be claimed that the convention was carried by the blacks, as the white majority on the registry was nearly 20,000, and the returns show that barely half of the white voters opposed calling a convention, notwithstanding every effort was made by the rebel leaders to rally the solid white vote against it.

The Public Records.

The people of Chicago are very forbearing. We have a county organization which is by no means inexpensive. The city pays seven-eighths of the expenses of the county government, and yet is in a hopeless minority in the county legislature. The county organization holds and claims to be principal proprietor of the Court House and square. In that Court House are the records of all the titles to all the property in this city and county, and all the records of all the judicial and city proceedings. This Court House building contains several small apartments which, by courtesy, are called vaults, but neither of which can be said to be fire-proof. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds there is one of these make-shift vaults, which is filled with books of record, but outside of the vault are one hundred volumes, not including the record of chattel mortgages, for which there is no room in the vault. That is the way in which the County Supervisors have left the public interests. A fire would disturb the title to every foot of land in the county.

The necessity for a fire-proof building for a Recorder's office is known to everybody; but the Board of Supervisors, very much after the pattern of the dog in the manger, will not build it, nor will they give up the square to the city to enable the latter to do it. The consequence is everything in the building is at the mercy of incendiaries, against whom there is no protection save the vigilance of a solitary night watchman.

Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, whose death was announced in our columns yesterday, was one of the rare men of the nation—a profound lawyer, an upright statesman, a pure citizen and a sterling patriot. If his life had been spared he would probably have been the Republican nominee for Vice-President in the election of 1868. But he has left a record to which even this distinction could add no lustre. So long as the history of the great war is read, the name of John A. Andrew will be remembered and revered by the American people.

Foreign Items.

Two new iron-clads are about to be built for the British navy. One, the Volage, will be constructed in the Thames; the other, the Invincible, will have its birthplace at Pembroke. Thus, a private and a public yard are to be employed. The Volage is described as a frigate of 3,322 tons burden, and 600-horse power; the Invincible is a larger vessel—her burden will not be less than 4,000 tons, and she is to carry a casemated tower amidships able to fire fore and aft.

There are now upward of five hundred American students in the various universities of Germany.

Veuillot's Odeurs de Paris, the work in which he blackguards every prominent opponent of the ultramontane party, netted him one hundred thousand francs. His paper, the Univers, has gained a very large circulation.

Girardin says that the Liberté is now worth a million of francs. Two years ago it was hardly worth one thousand francs. The ten thousand francs which he had to pay as fine to the government, proved an excellent investment.

Almost every German Prince has invested largely in American bonds. Some of them speculate regularly in these bonds. The ex-Elector of Hesse Cassel is reported to hold the largest sum in American bonds in Germany. It is a curious fact that most of the money thus invested by the ex-Elector, was obtained by one of his ancestors through the disgraceful sale of the Hessians that were to fight the Americans.

Napoleon's Life of Julius Caesar turned out to be a very poor literary speculation. Henry Plon, the Paris bookseller, lost largely by the enterprise, and the Vienna publisher, who issued the authorized German edition, sold hardly copies enough to pay for the printing and stereotyping. The sale of Maximilian's works, on the other hand, continues as large as ever. One edition after another is sold as soon as it is brought into the market.

The private papers of Achille Fould, the French Minister of Finance, were seized by order of the Emperor, a few hours after he had died. The same thing had been done after the death of Morny and Billault.

A Dresden correspondent writes: "I do not notice that the New York or Boston belles are so much horrified at the gods and goddesses, most of whom are considerably nude, as English accounts of American female prudery would lead one to believe they would be. Indeed, one would hardly wonder if they were, here in Dresden, for Rubens has certainly done his very [illegible] in the way of exuberant and undraped flesh, in some of the large pictures adorning the three principal salons. Little is left to the imagination, but the delicate young American girls inspect such free-and-easy works with a smiling indifference which does them great credit."

The official vote of Ohio for State officers, other than Governor, foot up as follows: Lieutenant Governor—Lee, [illegible]; Uhl, [illegible]; Lee's majority, [illegible]. Auditor of State—Godman, [illegible]; McKown, [illegible]; Godman's majority, [illegible]. Treasurer of State—Warner, [illegible]; Fulton, [illegible]; Warner's majority, [illegible]. Comptroller of the Treasury—Bradley, [illegible]; Sheridan, [illegible]; Bradley's majority, [illegible]. Attorney General—West, [illegible]; Hurd, [illegible]; West's majority, [illegible]. Member of Board of Public Works—Herzing, [illegible]; Hughes, [illegible]; Herzing's majority, [illegible]. Judge of the Supreme Court—Welch, [illegible]; Kay, [illegible]; Welch's majority, [illegible]. A comparison of the above vote with the vote for Governor, will show that General Hayes received the largest vote of any candidate for a State office, and Thurman [illegible] the smallest.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has purchased the Reno, Oil Creek & Pithole Railroad. The sum paid for it is $131,000—about one-tenth of its original cost.

THE FASHIONS.

New York and Paris Modes for November.

The Fashions in Furs.

The Newest Fur, Cloth, and Velvet Cloaks.

Chignons and Coiffures.

Babies' Receptions and Children's Costumes.

From Our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The metropolis is putting on winter colors, and very bright and gay they are. From the streets and from the shop windows all signs of summer have departed, and warm dark tints and thick fabrics have taken their place, and hot, roasted chestnuts have replaced the "iced strawberry lemonade" on the popular street stands.

Well, the winter season finds its natural home in a large city: it is lively, rosy, fascinating, full of enjoyment to those who can avail themselves of its resources, and not without its charms even to persons who are debarred from personal participation and constitute the mere "lookers-on in Venice."

Absentees have now about all returned, carriages throng the streets, the sidewalks are filled with accustomed figures and faces, new costumes stand out with striking distinctness from the old ones, and men and women walk with a brisk, elastic step, as if they had taken a new lease of life and activity.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

The styles in furs have undergone many changes within the past few years, and show some modifications this season, which it may be useful to recount.

The large, old-fashioned victorine and "half cape," have disappeared entirely, as totally out of place in connection with the new contracted street costumes. Even the collar has reduced its dimensions, retaining its shape only, and having ends in front scarcely wider than those of the boa.

The "boa" itself is not a favorite or standard article. It is made with one end only to hang down, the other being ornamented with the head of the animal, and fastened with a button and loop in front of the throat. It is used mostly for putting round the throat on coming out of the opera and warm concert rooms, and, with the "pocket" muff, the front or lap of which is also ornamented with the head of the animal or bird from which it is made, constitutes the fashionable "skating set."

Muffs for street dress or ordinary wear have undergone no change, with the exception of being made more costly by the number of dark stripes used to compose them. Mink and sable are as ever the standard furs, and the dark stripes which surround the muff are, it is well known, found running lengthwise on the back of the mink. A two-striped muff is composed of two skins, which are quite sufficient to make a muff of the usual size, but sometimes three stripes are used, and this season we notice muffs containing four and five stripes, cut from the skin of the animal, altogether the more valuable part of the fur, and, therefore, doubling the value of the articles for which they are exclusively employed. The common dark and dyed furs, the French mink and imitation "mink," with which the country districts have been flooded are, we are glad to say, in very bad repute and almost entirely ignored by respectable dealers.

Fitch is somewhat better. It is at least a strong, though a coarse and common fur, but it is not at all so well thought of as the soft, handsome gray squirrel, which is at the same time cheap and durable and always natural, pure, and cleanly.

Sets of gray Persians are much liked for ordinary wear, and are rather more dressy than gray squirrel, but we doubt if they would be as permanent. Black and gray Astracan are in vogue also, the former principally for mourning wear.

There is a reduction on the price of furs this year, which is hardly appreciated, however, until one comes to the higher grades. Sets of gray squirrel, which formerly ranged from twenty to thirty dollars, can now be bought from fifteen to twenty-five. Gray Persians, and gray and black Astracan bring about the same prices. A handsome set of mink which last year would have cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars, can this year be bought for ninety-five, and a corresponding set of sable for a hundred and fifty. A "set," it must be understood, no longer includes cuffs—only collar and muff. Cuffs are obsolete.

The very newest style of collar is the Imperiale Colloriere. It is really a remarkably pretty and graceful shape; not deep, but daintily turned, and descending in tabs, which are finished on both sides with tassels. A very rich set of mink, consisting of imperiale collarine and muff, can be bought for twenty-five dollars, the collar being somewhat smaller, and, therefore, less expensive than the Empress collar of last year.

FUR CLOAKS.

The large fur capes and fur cloaks are now only worn by those who already own them, [illegible]. They are quite incompatible with the present restricted style of dress, and have given place to jackets of seal-skin, which, when genuine, are highly [illegible].

A very few of these costly garments were worn last year, principally by ladies who imported them for their own exclusive use and benefit; but this year they are a feature highly valued in proportion to their cost, which is from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars each.

Elegant sets of real Astracan, consisting of sac or jacket, muff and cape, are also among the novelties. The cap is a sort of Scotch toque with furred tassels, very becoming, and the muff a fancy "pocket" affair, the front cap divided into two points, each mounted with the head of the animal.

The new round cloaks are cut quite narrow upon the back [illegible]. The very latest is a cloth cloak, cut in this style, and lined with fur so that it is reversible, and can be worn as a fur cloak or as a cloth cloak. The fur is also cut deeper than the cloth in order to form a band, which is turned up and constitutes the trimming of the cloth side.

NEWEST CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS.

The "Versailles" is the newest and most original of the cloaks brought out this season. It is one of the patterns made for the Paris Exhibition, and is so entirely fresh, and withal, so distinguished, as to have established itself at once. It is short and perfectly straight upon the back, but cut with sleeves, and square, deep mantle-shaped ends upon the front. It is made in black velvet, and the embroidery upon it is a marvel. It is lined with black quilted satin, and edged with either rich fringe or lace. The cost is two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars.

The "Gentleman" is a new and very fashionable style in cloth cloaks. It is a sort of short gored coat, usually made in white, but sometimes in colored velvet cloth, and simply bound with thick satin, embroidered on with chainstitch. When made in white velvet cloth they are bound (a third of an inch) with white, black or colored satin; in colored cloth they are bound with satin of the same color, or thick galloon.

The buttons are large, and either of pearl or jaspe, matching the cloak. They are almost close-fitting, without being fitted to the figure, very jaunty, slightly "fast," and of course girls are bewitched for them.

The "Russian Pelisse" is a new and very stylish and most comfortable winter garment. It is rather long, nearly fits the figure and is tied at the back with a sash. The imported garments are made in silk, satin or velvet, lined and wadded, but cloth, held in at the back with a belt, fastened at the sides and pendant ends folded over, would be less expensive and most useful for country wear. The long, straight, open sleeve, with the coat sleeve beneath, is the [illegible] for the [illegible] pelisse, and it is also accompanied by a Pelerine cape, which can be put on or off at pleasure; only a gimp, galloon, cord or binding is needed for trimming.

The "Roman Pallium" is the very latest style for opera and carriage cloaks, and has been brought from Paris within a week by Mme. Natalie Tilman, the well-known French artiste and importer, whose establishment reproduces the choicest things to be found in the gay capital.

All women, who are women, like to look at fine and pretty things, and we should like to be able to give our distant readers a bird's-eye view of the brilliant, graceful and quaint novelties spread out for our inspection the other day in Madame Tilman's rooms.

The "Pallium," for opera wear, is made of white Grecian cloth, embroidered with gold and edged with white and gold fringe. It is straight, but draped at the back so as to form a hood, finished with embroidery and tassels, crosses the breast, and throws one end over the left shoulder.

For carriage wear, it is made in blue, embroidered with black, in purple, in scarlet, and in striped Algerian cloths, edged with white goat's hair fringe.

The "Haidee" is a new, sleeveless breakfast jacket, copied from one made for the Empress of Russia. It is the true shade of Bismarck velvet, embroidered in black chenille and gold silk and mounted regally, with raised transparent shell-work.

The "Carlotta" is a charmingly shaped jacket, with long sleeves and a basque admirably contrived to fit every figure, and give an exquisite tournure. It is made in black velvet and embroidered in a lace net pattern, with small, white opaque beads, with a drop fringe to represent tears. It is quite a stroke of genius in its way.

The "Jewelled Flowers" are another triumph of the Paris Exhibition, and are only to be obtained at one house, even in Paris. They are made of black enamel and gold, mounted on gold stems, and produce an effect that is absolutely startling. For a brilliant entertainment, which is shortly to take place, a well-known leader in fashionable circles has ordered a costume of black and gold peau de chamois, ornamented with these rare jewelled flowers.

The "Moorish belt," which is to form part of the costume, is made of black satin, the pendants cut out in palm leaves, graduating in depth, and richly embroidered with jet; the greatest depth depends upon the back.

The "Watteau" costumes are the latest for balls and for evening wear. They are charmingly quaint, exquisitely trimmed with flowers, and require a profusion of light, curling hair. To accompany these costumes there are the "Watteau" fans, the designs consisting of flowers, with their leaves and tendrils painted with the extremest delicacy and truth to nature upon [illegible] silk grounds. The handles are tinted [illegible] mother-of-pearl.

[illegible] point lace, mounted upon white silk or satin, are the only fans now in use for brides.

The "Siberian" costume is the [illegible] for brunettes. It is made in crimson and gold, or black and gold, and magnificently trimmed with gold and jet ornaments. One of its features is the "Siberian" bracelet, which consists of a chain of gold or jet, with massive bands of the same, for the top of the arm and the wrist.

The ends of the chain are attached by links to these bands, making a very effective, but somewhat savage ornament.

The new French dress trimmings are the prettiest that can be imagined. Among them are very narrow galons with white satin beading, which has the effect of small pearls, and has given the name of "pearl" to this style of trimming.

A satin galon is in darker, richer colors, and is studded with raised "nails." This is more than double the width of the other.

Pointed velvet in all colors, with a beading, are very pretty, but less in vogue than the rouleaux of velvet or satin, which are now made with a narrow, thick ribbon heading, beaded with satin dots.

CHIGNONS.

There is a general impression prevailing that this term is a special one applied to the bunch of hair which it is now the fashion to mass on the top of the head, and fashion writers and fashion journals talk about "waterfalls" and chignons and coiffures and chignons as if they were something quite separate and distinct. One very wide-awake genius even discovered that chignons were worn as early as seventeen hundred and something, proving to his astute mind that they were not a new fashion at all but only the revival of an old one.

The truth is, chignon is a generic and not a special term. It simply means in French any arrangement of the back hair, and therefore is synonymous with and includes "waterfalls" and all other new and old contrivances, whether worn high upon the head or low upon the neck.

BABIES' RECEPTIONS.

One of the features of the season is to consist of "babies' receptions." Babies from one month to two years old, dressed in state, are "at home" on certain days, fortnightly, perhaps, and between stated hours, to all their juvenile friends, who are brought and taken care of by their nurses, while their mammas compare notes and exchange volleys of mutual admiration.

A handsome costume worn by a mama on such an occasion was of thick mauve corded silk, with a flounce composed of large oval waves, grouped into a fan-shape at the sides and ascending high in front. A band of black velvet, studded with satin "nails," crossed the breast, extended down the skirt in a diagonal line, and formed a heading to the flounce, which was original and highly effective. The "baby" wore a short gored dress of white merino, trimmed with bands of scarlet satin, vandyked out upon the upper edge and embroidered on with white silk chain-stitch.

COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

New costumes for children are composed of suits of light [illegible] colored cloth, or poplin trimmed with scarlet, high Polish boots the exact shade of the dress, and very long scarlet stockings. Gray and crimson, stone color and blue, or pearl color and Magenta, are exceedingly good combinations. But the boots must always be the color of the dress, the stockings of the trimmings.

The dresses being worn very short and gored, the sacks or paletots short, with small old-fashioned capes cut out in square battlemented edges, and bound with the color, form altogether a very striking and picturesque costume.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE,

which has already received too large a share of public attention and notoriety, is the exhibition which has been going on for weeks, in a small room, up stairs, corner of Houston street and Broadway, of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe. It is a disagreeable subject, and would not be adverted to, only to correct some misstatements and misapprehensions.

No one can look at the collection and imagine that the object in exposing them was to sell them or to make a large amount of money by their sale. With the exception of the lace and camel's hair shawls, and a few odd pieces of jewelry, there is nothing which any lady could wear, or which, in its present condition, would not be a disgrace to a second-hand clothes shop. The dresses, those that have been made up and worn, are crushed, dirty, old-fashioned, and most of them made and trimmed in the worst way. The skirts are too short for any but a very short person, and the commonest muslins, bareges and grenadines are made extremely low in the neck, and would not be available for any purpose. There are some brocaded silk skirts, in large, heavy patterns, which have been made but not worn; but they are unaccompanied by any waists, while the price put upon them and all the other articles is exorbitant.

Had the purpose been merely one of sale, it could have been better effected through any large dry goods or jewelry house, who would have taken, as they frequently do, the India shawls and diamond rings at a fair valuation; but the display evidently had another object, and for the sake of Mr. Lincoln and his family, the Union League Club or some other organization ought to buy up the goods and transfer them to Chatham street as quickly as possible.

Olive Logan is to be Mrs. Lincoln's assistant in preparing her forthcoming volume for the press and will put a vigorous pen to the work. If Mrs. Lincoln has not succeeded in frightening the politicians, Olive Logan surely will.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Reasons Why the Tax Should be Reduced.

Outrages and Abuses of Special Agents of the Revenue Department.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The numerous frauds constantly perpetrated on the revenue of the United States, by the illicit distillation of raw whiskey, and putting the same on the market without paying the tax, is a subject which requires the immediate attention and action of Congress. Apart from the frauds committed by the distiller, there are other abuses connected with the matter which are quite as open to objection as the act of illicit distillation itself.

The tax on whiskey is two dollars per gallon. A barrel of whiskey usually contains sixty proof gallons, the tax on which is one hundred and twenty dollars. There are numerous distilleries in the country with a capacity to run from forty to seventy-five barrels per day. If a distiller can get out of this only ten barrels, without paying the tax, he is netting over three hundred thousand dollars per year—certainly a very good business—and I have no doubt that there are plenty of distillers who are now evading the tax on this or a larger quantity. It is said that the net profits of this business are more than a half a million of dollars per day. If this be true, it becomes a self-evident proposition that the government cannot collect the tax, and, if it cannot, the sooner it is reduced the better. The temptation to steal is too great, and every device will be resorted to to enable the distiller to work out his schemes of fraud. Concealed pipes, vinegar works, chemical retorts, or ten or fifty dollars per day to the inspector, are among the ordinary methods of evasion. It is said that there are four thousand stills now at work in New York and Brooklyn, and it may very easily be true, for molasses can be fermented in a barrel and the product distilled in a common tea kettle over the kitchen fire, and a barrel of whiskey made every day in anybody's dwelling-house; and as long as the tax remains at two dollars a gallon the number of these illicit stills will increase and grow. I claim that there is no remedy for this state of affairs but a speedy reduction of the tax, and that to a figure at which it will not pay to steal.

But, in my judgment, the mere stealing of two dollars per gallon by an illicit distillery is a trivial offence when compared with other frauds and crimes which follow in the wake of this exorbitant tax. I refer to the corps of spies and informers who, under color of some kind of an authority from the department at Washington, and under the name of Revenue Agents, prowl around the country with the nominal object of detecting frauds upon the revenue, but with the real design of making all the money they can out of seizures and confiscations. They are wholly independent of local Assessors and Collectors, make seizures and take proceedings without their knowledge [illegible] compromise [illegible] for money, of all of which the authorities here may never be informed, and whether the money ever gets to the Treasury Department is at best a mere matter of conjecture, with not the slightest probability of truth.

These men walk into your office, demand your books and papers and open private letters, look at your safe, and close your store, leaving you to open an office on the sidewalk, if you please. They then go rummaging around for evidences of fraud. No charge is made—no specific allegation; but they are looking for evidence, hunting up their own proof, something from your own books wherewith to convict you, and woe betide the man, however innocent or honest, in whose books an error is found, however innocent he may be of intentions of fraud, unless, indeed, he "comes down" (as it is termed) and pays this harpy what he thinks is a fair compensation for his trouble. If he does that, he can go along again for a few weeks or months.

I have heard of a case of this kind, where one of these creatures seized a tobacco factory in Buffalo, kept possession of it two months, all the time engaged in looking for proofs of fraud, ruined the man's business, and then discharged him and released the property for want of proof!

The recent seizure of Bennett Pieters & Co.'s rectifying house in Chicago was about on a par with this. They were not distillers; made no whiskey; it was not claimed that they had defrauded the government of a dollar—in fact, it was admitted that they had paid all their taxes and license fees, and had done everything else which was required of them, except that they had omitted for a few days to enter the number of gallons of whiskey purchased, and to whom sold, in a book kept for that purpose. This omission to make this entry could not in any manner or form affect the revenue—the government could not lose a dollar by it—and yet one of these spies entered their store, took possession of all their books, put a seal upon their safe, shut up the store and stopped the business. He made no charges and took no judicial proceedings, but kept them out of the possession of their property until he could find in their own books evidence of some kind of a fraud upon which a charge would afterward be made. It may be here stated that under the law a rectifier is bound to keep a book in which shall be entered the number of gallons of whiskey purchased each day, from whom the same was purchased, and the number of gallons sold. He is not obliged to enter the price nor any other particulars, and this book is to be always open and subject to inspection by the Assessor, or a duly appointed officer with no other authority under the law but to examine this book. Yet irresponsible informers are demanding and taking possession of all the private books and papers of any store they may choose to enter. There ought to be a legal remedy for this state of things, but as the parties are generally worthless [illegible] protection by virtue of the law under which they claim to act, men, however honest and innocent, seem to be helpless. [illegible] are fearful of the consequences of a collision, and so the [illegible] usually [illegible] something to [illegible] the matter is called [illegible]. If any advice could be given in the premises, I should say to parties interested, pay all your taxes, your license, your income tax, and do all the law requires of you; live up to it in all particulars and in every respect; exhibit such books as you are required to show, and then, if these impertinent vagabonds interfere in your business, turn them out by force. This country is not exactly a despotism yet, and the citizen has some rights which are entitled to respect; and, if these men exceed their authority, take the matter in your own hands and protect your own property. If judicial proceedings are commenced, that is another thing, and always a proper course for the informer to pursue, and then your rights can be vindicated in a court of justice. In this respect the citizens of the Northern District of Illinois are peculiarly fortunate, for in the tribunal which is called upon to decide these cases, there presides a man who cannot be influenced by fear, favor, money, honors, emoluments or anything else, and with him all honest men are safe, for all the protection and care which the District Court of the United States can extend to the citizen, his life, liberty and property.

I will ask your permission, in another letter, to give a few more reasons why this tax should be reduced. Among them:

That the government itself encourages all the frauds, through its agents and officers;

That no man can be honest and do a distilling business; and

That the provision of the law which forfeits all whiskey sold for less than the tax is unconstitutional and void.

I have no interest in this matter of any kind or description. I am not in or connected with the business in any manner or shape, and am only actuated by those motives which induce all good citizens to promote the honor, welfare and success of their country. Yours, truly,

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Commercial Bank Failure.

The Growth, Population and Commerce of Montreal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

The failure of the Commercial Bank is not a bad one. The money brokers are now buying up its bills at twenty to twenty-five cents discount, for it is believed the bills will in time be paid in full.

A run has taken place upon the Royal Canadian Bank, but all demands were met promptly, and the run has ceased.

This city has lately grown very much, and some embellishment has been added to it in the form of public squares. The population is now 130,000 souls, of whom 70,000 speak English, the remainder being French. The city is extending north and west chiefly, the fashionable quarter being the west end. Around the base of Mount Royal the villas of the rich are situated, while in the east, on the first side, and between that and the [illegible] Barron, stand the small whitewashed houses of the poor among the French people—the Irish living in a ward of the west called St. Anne's.

The city has plenty of room to extend to the east, west and north; but the south side is limited by the river, which is here nearly two miles wide, and dotted by three or more islands, the largest of which is St. Helen's, used as a military stores and magazine depot. On the south bank of the river is St. Lambert, a pleasant village and the terminus and depot of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad.

The chief square is the Place d'Armes, or old French square, where the parish church and Bank of Montreal stand. It is not large, but is a fine square, being well built up, with a neat plot and a jet d'eau in the centre, surrounded by an iron railing. The next square is "Viger Square," called by the French, Place Viger. It is the largest, and very neatly kept. There are several basins with jets d'eau, and the walks are bordered with young trees, too young yet to afford much shade. A military band plays here occasionally, when a large crowd of people gather to hear the strains. The site of this square was once a field, called "Guy's Field," containing a frog pond, which boys were wont to navigate on planks. "Victoria Square" is the next. About the naming of this square there was once a row in the City Council, between the British and French members, the end of which was the square was called as above. This place is not large, but is in the midst of the West End. It has a pretty basin, with some half dozen jets d'eau, and on its sides stands the new St. Patrick's Hall and the "Albert Building." The next is "Jacques Cartier Square." This is called after the discoverer of Canada. The ground was once the site of a market, which was pulled down, leaving innumerable rats without a home. The market being swept away, the ground was made a square. At the upper end, for it slopes from Notre Dame street to the river, stands a monument of Nelson, with two Russian guns, taken from Sebastopol, in batter, at the foot of the monument. There they stand grimly, harmlessly, pointing at the river. The square is an oblong, one side (the south side) to the river. The French wanted the monument to be one of Jacques Cartier, but Nelson's monument being there, it was decided not to pull it down, to make place for the French navigator.

The principal drive is around the mountain, distance six miles. It is proposed to make a boulevard round this ground.

The finest buildings in the city are the Parish Church, Christ's Church, the City Hall, the Montreal Bank, etc.

It is now 104 years since Canada fell into the hands of the British. During that time the population has increased from 65,000 to 3,000,000; that of the city has increased from 6,000 souls in 1760 to 130,000 in 1867. The increase is not very rapid, but steady. Montreal is the only city in the dominion which is increasing fast.

In banks Montreal has increased fast. There are now some ten banks, with a capital of about $26,000,000, all paid up. The failure of the Commercial Bank takes $4,000,000 from the capital, which was before $30,000,000. In 1760 there was not one bank. The French "Intendent," Mr. Bigot, had issued no less than $30,000,000 in paper money, and this was the circulating medium. It was given in payment of the troops and civil officers, and of all government expenses. For thirty years, this paper money had been faithfully redeemed by the French Treasury, but when Canada changed hands, the French Government, as if to destroy by one blow Canadian trade, refused payment of the paper money which was in the form of debentures. This act ruined thousands of persons, for only four per cent of the money [illegible] was ever paid. In time, however, this worthless money swept away, and British coin became the currency. Bills, bearing interest, were issued by the Governor General to meet the expenses of the war with the United States; but these were all honorably paid by the British Treasury, unlike Bigot's bills.

The currency of Canada is now ample, and again sound.

The Joliet Stone.

We referred a few days since to the interest which as a matter of economy the State has in having the stone for the new Capitol quarried and cut by the Penitentiary convicts, and expressed the hope that the Commissioners would, so far as they are able, control the work with reference to that end. Since then we have heard intimations that the quality of the Joliet stone is not such as would warrant its being used for such a building; that it crumbled very readily and would not bear the action of weather. We are sure that such disparaging remarks as these have no foundation in truth. The Joliet stone has the best reputation of any stone in the State, if not in the West. The United States Government has fully tested its qualities and is using it in preference to any other in the erection of its several buildings at Rock Island. The test applied by the government shows that to crush these stone from Joliet (it is using from the Sanger & Steel quarry, though the penitentiary quarry is the same) requires a force of 14,[illegible] lbs. to the square inch; the Athens, 12,[illegible] lbs. to the square inch; the LeClaire stone [illegible] square inch. The density and transverse strength of the Joliet stone was found to be greater than either—nearly three times that of the LeClaire stone. As a further test, specimens of stone, from the three points named, were laid upon the top of a hot steam boiler and dried for sixteen days; then weighed; then immersed in water for three days, and weighed again. The increased weight was as follows: Joliet stone, 2.79 per cent; Athens, 8.10; LeClaire, 7.33 per cent. It will thus be seen that the Joliet stone, immense quarries of which are now owned and worked by the State, cannot be excepted to on account of its quality, the tests showing it to be very superior in its power of resistance, its density, its transverse strength and its imperviousness to moisture. It is not probable that the government would have decided to use it in the construction of the arsenal buildings at Rock Island, whither it has to be carried by rail, when stone in any quantities is obtainable at less trouble and expense all along the Mississippi River, if it had not been thoroughly satisfied of its fitness to be put into the immense structures now being built by the United States at that point.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

A Malignant.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Vallandigham, though a "Peace Democrat," would be anything but a man of peace if his actions were as turbulent as his words. During the campaign he intimated a day would give him ferocious joy to see Mr. Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, "hung, drawn and quartered;" and in a speech delivered in Knox County last week, he gloated over the idea that if the man who reported his speech that led to his arrest, under "Order No. 38," had been known to [illegible] the crowd, and their mission understood, "The scattered members of their worthless carcasses would have been scattered by the hands of ten thousand infuriated freemen and would have strewed the ground, a prey to lean dogs and hungry vultures," "gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb," if vultures and dogs would consent to crunch and munch, and feed upon such trash as theirs."

As the audience yelled with disappointment that such a delicious carnivorous repast had been lost to them, Mr. Vallandigham named the three unfortunates, with their residences, so that whenever the Democratic "lean dogs and hungry vultures" of Knox County wanted a feast of fresh Radical, they could know where to get it.

Profession vs. Practice.

The Copperheads have a great deal to say about taxing the poor and allowing the rich to escape taxation. We notice that one of the wealthy Copperhead leaders of Illinois, the notorious Wm. Springer, of Springfield, is contesting the payment of his income tax. He probably wants some poor man to pay it. We do not notice any protest against Springer's action by the Copperhead press. Were a Republican doing it, a howl of indignation would go up from the whole pack, [illegible] the country, [illegible] complaining about taxing the poor man, while the rich man refuses and goes to law to get rid of paying!—Peoria Transcript.

THE ROMAN REBELLION.

Its Origin and Progress.

Operations of the Insurgents in the Field.

The Alarm at Rome.

An Interesting Narrative of Events.

Rome Correspondence (Oct. 6) of the New York Herald.

I shall now proceed to give you a connected account of the origin and progress of the insurrectionary movement which so rudely dispelled the fancied security from Italian aid to the Roman revolutionary party which the Roman Court entertained after Garibaldi's arrest. On the night of the 28th of September one hundred young men assembled in the grotto of San Lorenzo, on the shores of Lake Bolsena, situated a few miles north of Viterbo. They were provided with arms and ammunition, those necessaries having been stored previously in the grotto. A second band was organized on the mountain above Lagaccione, which in two days mustered three hundred men, who immediately marched towards Guardo del Arone, where they put to flight a detachment of Pontifical troops despatched against them from Corneto. A third band, about three hundred strong, appeared nearly at the same time near Bolsena. The Pontifical authorities of Viterbo were not long in hearing of these movements, and sent out columns of troops towards Toscanella on the west and Montefiascone to the north. Meanwhile the band from the grotto of San Lorenzo had surprised Acquapendente and made prisoners of the carbineers in garrison. The town received the volunteers with open arms, and the citizens rang their bells and displayed the Italian tricolor from many windows.

The band of Lagaccione separated into two detachments on the 29th of September, one marching upon Valentano, where it disarmed a few carbineers; the other keeping to the southern shore of Lake Bolsena, towards Montefiascone. This last detachment encountered a strong force of zouaves near Montefiascone, and was compelled to retreat and disband itself in the mountains. But their companions met with better fortune, for, between the 28th of September and the 1st of October, besides the capture of Acquapendente, they surprised the towns of Caprarola, Carbognano and Canino, all situated in the northern half of the province of Viterbo, notwithstanding that perhaps not more than a third of them at this time possessed fire-arms. There were some faint hearts, too, who, finding the movement without organization and as yet led by no recognized chief, made the best of their way back to the frontier, and surrendered themselves to the Italian authorities in a very destitute condition. But these desertions were amply compensated, not only by the daily fresh arrivals from the Italian side of the frontier, but by recruits from among the population of the province. It is true that during the first few days of the movement recruits of the latter category were few in number, for the great majority of the inhabitants remained passive. It was only at Acquapendente that any enthusiasm was manifested in favor of the insurrection. At other places the people saw the Pontifical troops walk out and the Garibaldians come in, or witnessed a conflict between the two with the greatest indifference.

The tactics of the volunteers were to avoid conflict with any strong Pontifical force, and not to establish themselves at any point, and thus afford the enemy an opportunity of concentrating his strength upon them. They carried on strictly a guerilla warfare, obtaining supplies and arms from the places they surprised, and seeking to gain as many adherents as possible. Even at the present moment a deficiency of arms is much complained of by the insurgents; some bands, it is true, have excellent rifles, even needle guns and revolvers, but others have nothing but old muskets and fowling-pieces, and some of the men are even reduced to swords and scythes. This want, however, is being rapidly remedied. The successes of the insurgents in the province of Viterbo have stimulated the committees in Naples and Tuscany, and from both directions arms are being smuggled through the frontier, and, at least all fresh recruits are well armed, although some of those first in the field may not yet be so fortunate. I spoke above of the appearance of a band of about 300 men, on the 29th of September, near Bolsena. These shortly swelled their number to 400 men, and, after occupying San Lorenzo, near Mount Vallecola, for a day and a half, succeeded in surprising Bagnarea on the 2d inst. Bagnarea is a small town a few miles south of Orvieto, on the right bank of the Tiber. Here the insurgents disarmed and made prisoners of the few men in the garrison and commenced entrenching themselves, although it is not known what induced them to depart in this instance from their usual irregular warfare, which their numbers and resources were certainly better capable of maintaining than any regular siege operations. Many of the inhabitants of Bagnarea made common cause with the insurgents.

Pontifical troops were at once ordered to move from Montefiascone upon Bagnarea, and accordingly two columns, of 150 men each, were despatched on the evening of the 3d instant, by different routes, with the object of simultaneously attacking the insurgents in front and rear, and dislodging them from their position. But one of these columns was checked by an insurgent band, [illegible]. The advanced guard of the column lost many men, and took to flight, communicating a panic to the rest of the force, which fell back on Montefiascone. The second Pontifical column reached Bagnarea, but met with no better fortune. The insurgents in the town were reinforced during the engagement by a [illegible] insurgent column from Castiglione, which took the Pontifical troops in flank, routed the entire force and took thirty-two prisoners, besides two hundred muskets left on the ground, a most welcome accession to the insurgent armament. The Pontifical authorities at Viterbo now resolved to make a strong effort to disperse the insurgent nucleus at Bagnarea. Since the 1st inst. reinforcements had been rapidly arriving from Rome, and General Zappi, in command at Viterbo, determined to assume the direction of the attack. On the morning of the 5th inst. a column of twelve hundred men, besides a few cavalry and two pieces of artillery, set out for Bagnarea early, and reached that place at nine o'clock. They found the insurgents, between four and five hundred strong, awaiting them in fortified positions at the convent of San Francesco and on the heights of Palaro and Poggio Solo, just outside the town. The combat immediately commenced and was obstinately carried on until half-past two o'clock, when the insurgents, unable to bear up against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy who had, besides, the great advantage of artillery, which bore upon them a destructive [illegible], were compelled to retreat, leaving seventy killed and wounded, besides [illegible] hundred and ten prisoners. Both sides behaved with great gallantry, the insurgents making several brilliant charges with the bayonet upon the squares, while the latter stormed and carried two barricades in a difficult position before the town, where a body of insurgents long held out. The remnant of the insurgents retreated into the adjacent woods of Gotti and Spicciano, and would effect a junction with some other band. The Pontifical troops had fifty killed and wounded in this affair. Acquapendente was abandoned by the insurgents after a stay of a few hours and was shortly afterward occupied by the Pontifical troops, who quitted it, however, immediately upon hearing of the insurgent occupation of Bagnarea, and hastened to join the Pontifical forces marching against that place. Subsequently Acquapendente again fell into the hands of the insurgents. Another band entered it and exacted supplies, having obtained which they marched on just as a column of Pontifical troops entered the town on the opposite side. The latter now remain in possession of the place and have recently been reinforced, as the Pontifical authorities consider it an important base of operations for the troops in the north of the province.

On the 3d instant a strong detachment was sent from Rome to Tivoli, in consequence of intelligence that on the previous night a band of Garibaldians had surprised and disarmed a party of carabineers near Monte Rotondo, a small town northeast of Tivoli, and within forty miles of Rome. News was also received that armed bands had crossed the frontier of the province of Rieti and had occupied Veroli and Moricone, [illegible] of Monte Rotondo. At Moricone they were met by a detachment of Pontifical troops, who compelled them to retreat with some loss. The following day (4th), however, the insurgents rallied their forces, and on the same evening had again advanced as far as Palombara, near Monte Rotondo. At six o'clock on the morning of the 6th they were encountered by a strong column of Pontifical troops, and, after a short skirmish, dispersed. The insurgents were commanded by Menotti Garibaldi, who rode at the head of his men in the Garibaldian uniform. On account of the superior force of the enemy, the Garibaldians made no stand on this occasion. On the following day Menotti advanced to Passo Corese, a small town within two hours' journey of Rome, but the General commanding at Rome, seriously alarmed at the very near approach of the insurgents, despatched such an imposing force against them that Menotti again retreated, this time towards the western frontier bordering upon the [illegible] where he will be reinforced by fresh bands in course of formation in that direction.

Contemporaneously with these movements, Orte Correse and Soriano, due west of Viterbo, were occupied by another Garibaldian band, which is now marching southwards in order to effect a junction with Menotti whose object is evidently to create a diversion in favor of the revolutionary party in Rome. Finally, the standard of insurrection has been raised in the provinces of Villetri and Frosinone, although no news has yet been received of engagements with the Pontifical troops in those directions. At present, therefore, nearly the whole of the Roman States are overrun by the insurgent bands. The Garibaldians in the north are marching their way southwards towards Viterbo; others from the west are also proceeding southwards via Civita Castellana towards Rome, Menotti Garibaldi is operating in the valley of Teverone, while the insurgents in Villetri and Frosinone complete the circle of insurrection round the Holy City.

It is now necessary to return to Rome and to give some account of the temper of the Romans for whom Italy is making so many sacrifices. So long as the insurrection was confined to the province of Viterbo the Pope and Cardinals betrayed no apprehension, but when it became known that Menotti Garibaldi had advanced to within two hours' journey of the capital the greatest alarm was manifested at the Vatican. I learn on the best authority that the Pope has made every preparation for instant flight to Civita Vecchia should the insurgents reach Rome or an insurrection break out in the city itself. Malta is again spoken of as the place of His Holiness' retreat, [illegible] that the French [illegible] an asylum. They have two or three ships of war in the roadstead of Civita Vecchia, and it is not doubted [illegible] some quarters it is affirmed that the Pope will emulate the example of Francis II., at Gaeta, and refuse to stir from Civita Vecchia. No one believes he will stay in Rome in the event of the revolution being successfully accomplished, although some ultramontane journals draw a pathetic picture of His Holiness' resolution to suffer martyrdom rather than abandon the Holy City to the sacrilegious foes, emulating, in fact, the famous example of the Roman Senators, who sat in the Forum in solemn State awaiting the arrival of the barbarians from whom they received their death. But Pius IX. has already once fled from Rome, and we do not find that the Popes have ever been ambitious of the honors of martyrdom. Nobody, besides, dreams of treating the Pope, personally, except with the greatest consideration. But it would certainly be felt more convenient if he did take his departure when fairly beaten. A deposed prince is apt to be a troublesome guest among his former subjects.

Meanwhile there is every indication that the Pontifical Government is determined to die hard. Fatigue parties are working day and night upon the outer fortifications of Castle St. Angelo, and the redoubts along the Tiber have been put in a proper state of defence, and walls have been raised, pierced with loopholes for musketry. Troops of cavalry nightly patrol the streets, and cannon have been placed at the gates of the city. All lodging houses and hotels are subject to the most rigorous surveillance, and domiciliary visits and preventive arrests are of daily occurrence. Since the outbreak of the insurrection, in fact, the police seem to be possessed with a panic, for the number of persons arrested is enormous, and in very many cases their action has been most arbitrary and unjustifiable. To-day (5th instant) a new system has been adopted, and, instead of being imprisoned, many suspected persons are conveyed to the frontier under threat of severe penalties should they return.

It is stated that the plan of action has been fully decided upon, and the different posts of the leaders and their followers duly fixed. The directing body of the Roman revolutionary party has been formed by a fusion of two factions, i. e., the Garibaldian party and the governmental revolutionists. Both these factions stand upon the constitutional monarchical platform proclaimed at Marsala and Volturno. A third faction, at present in a very small minority, consists of the republican Mazzinians who advocate republican government in Italy. I may also mention of a fourth faction of the Liberal party, not powerful numerically, but influential from including among its adherents many of the wealthier class of Romans. This is the old National Committee formed upon strictly monarchical and moderate principles, and wholly adverse to the liberation of Rome by Garibaldian agency. They would have Rome liberated by a perfectly spontaneous and peaceful revolution, such as that of Tuscany or Parma, or by some diplomatic arrangement. They are determined opponents of Garibaldianism, on the ground of illegality, and as constituting a very dangerous precedent. But neither of the two last mentioned factions have any controlling influence over the mass of the people, and will certainly remain powerless unless fresh dissension arises among the now dominant party.

An order of the day has been issued to the garrison of Rome, according to which the troops, upon a signal of fifteen guns fired from Castle St. Angelo, are to assemble at the Pincio, Campidoglio, Gianicolo, San Pietro in Montorio, Piazza del Popolo, and Piazza Colonna. All the troops in Rome are now confined to their barracks, and the pickets on guard in the different quarters of the city have been strengthened. The city is tranquil on the surface, but the smouldering embers of revolution may at any moment be kindled into a flame, either by the insurrection in full progress without, or by the word of the Roman leaders. In any case the Roman question is now rapidly approaching a settlement which will mark the most important epoch in the history of Italy and the Papacy, and it is not at all improbable that the telegraph may bear you decisive news in the matter long before this letter can reach New York.

THE POPE'S PLEA TO THE MONARCHS—A PAPER DEFENCE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

The Unita Cattolica, the chief organ of the ultramontane party in Italy, states that the Holy See is about to announce, officially and diplomatically, to the European Powers the following facts:

1. That while all the provinces of the State are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquility, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florence government, have entered these provinces to create discord and rebellion against the legitimate government and to commit acts of criminal brigandage.

2. That the inhabitants of the district suddenly invaded by these bands, instead of responding to such excitations and adhering to the revolt introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorrence of such felonious acts.

3. That the bands have been formed in Tuscany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See, and that in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian governmental authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travellers intended to invade the Pontifical States.

4. That the Italian troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan frontier.

5. That these same troops have received the bands of invaders when, beaten and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier.

"On these grounds," concludes the Unita Cattolica, "the government of the Holy See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence government, which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard."

LIQUOR SHIPMENT TROUBLE.

Startling Order—The Collector to Distrain upon the Property of the Signers of Rhomberg's Transportation Bond—Over $100,000 in Danger.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Oct. 29.

Some little excitement was created in the city yesterday by an order which Collector Henderson received from the revenue department, making it his duty to seize the property of the gentlemen who signed the bonds under which J. A. Rhomberg shipped eight hundred and three barrels of liquor to New York on the 5th of last July. The government taxes on the liquor was $72,000, and the bond was for this amount, and fifty per cent penalty in the event of forfeiture of the bond—making the whole sum $109,683.45.

There are some strange circumstances connected with the shipment of these liquors—or rather with their arrival at New York. They were consigned to Cunningham's warehouse, Eighth District, New York city, and in due time Collector Henderson received a certificate of their arrival there from Collector Thomas E. Smith, of that district, and cancelled the bond under which they left here. The liquors were afterwards discovered in the Fourth District warehouse (Kentucky Bourbon Company's), in which a great quantity of liquors was recently seized. And because they were found in this district, and not in the Eighth, the government has ordered this distraint upon the property of the bondsmen. The object of the parties in New York was to make the government believe that the liquors were really bonded in the Eighth District warehouse. Then they could dispose of them as they pleased, and make a good thing out of it.

The case is a queer one. Collector Henderson informed these Dubuque parties that the bond was cancelled, as the certificate from the New York Collector was a genuine one—and some of them surrendered the collaterals they had taken from Rhomberg, while others went upon new bonds for him.

The Collector commenced the distraint, as ordered, by seizing upon the property in store of J. A. Rhomberg, and was about to seize property belonging to the bondsmen. He then ascertained the particulars in regard to the surrender of the collaterals, etc., and the bondsmen were of the opinion that a seizure of their property under the circumstances would be a severe hardship for them. Collector Henderson telegraphed to postpone distraint until the parties can have a hearing. Thus the matter rests at present. One of the bondsmen will start for Washington this evening. Mr. Rhomberg is expected from New York this morning.

VIRGINIA.

The Facts About the Recent Election.

Richmond Correspondence of the New York Times.

Peace reigns in Richmond [illegible], so far as has been heard from all [illegible] quiet south of the Potomac. But [illegible] have certainly passed through an exciting week. Yet there was no serious trouble, thanks to the military precautions. The bar-rooms were closed from Monday evening till Friday morning, much to the disgust of the "licensed" sellers and the "unlicensed drinkers" of mean whiskey. And yet there was much of the article consumed during the three days and five nights, and there were many noisy drunken men upon the streets and about the polls. The bristling bayonets and flashing sabres of General Granger's soldiers were very "influential" in preserving the peace.

There was confusion in all parts of the city, and near the several voting places it was, of course, quite intense. But the general safety made the great majority of the people—white as well as black—conservators of the peace, and an armed neutrality was maintained. I say armed, for it may be safely estimated that every second man carried a knife or pistol, and would have used them had an emergency arisen.

It is all over now, and good feeling is fast being restored. The white people were very angry at being defeated, and were loud in their denunciation of the commanding General for keeping the polls open for the negroes to vote. When the facts are fully stated, it will be found the General was not so much to blame as they so inconsiderately allege. The white vote was nearly all polled the first day, and fully completed the second, [illegible] there was no difficulty experienced in casting a white ballot. Everything on their side [illegible] and like "clock work." Each walked up with his ticket in his hand, called out his name, and it being found on the roll the ballot was deposited. It was very different, however, with the blacks, who gave the Commissioners much annoyance, in a number of ways, which retarded the voting greatly, and it may be safely estimated that more time was consumed in polling one black vote than there was in taking in two white ballots. The General learning on Wednesday evening that the entire white registered vote had been polled, while there were still a large number of registered blacks who had not voted, he ordered the polling book for colored voters in one of the wards to be kept open till "midnight" on Thursday.

Allegations of fraudulent voting by the blacks, of bringing them in from the country around by the cart-load, and registering and voting them, and of many of them "voting often," and "voting late" as well as "voting early," are freely made. The fact, however, that the vote was so close, and that the negro majority was only some 450, while they had about 1,000 more names registered than the whites had, would seem to indicate that a very great amount of corruption could not have been practiced.

The most curious fact brought out by this election is that the negro is fully as prejudiced as the white man. There were but fifty-one white men in the city out of a total vote of 10,051, who voted the black ticket, and against their own race and color. The Northern men in the city, and the Republicans, either did not vote at all, or voted the "Conservative" ticket, while the "Southern loyalists" of the city are in all probability comprised in the "immortal fifty." The names of these, of course, will be "ferreted" out, and they will be held up to the usual amount of scorn. Of the blacks, the Conservatives were either intimidated or they stopped at home, as advised by their white friends and employers; twenty-six of the bravest of them, however, voted the Conservative ticket. To do this required a vast deal of moral courage upon their part, for they will all be "spotted" by their race, and they will be called to account some day when the bayonet is not at hand for their protection. At this moment the feud between the whites and the blacks is rather bitter; and there exists not a shadow of a doubt that every effort will be made by white employers to secure white laborers from the North and from Europe, and that they will discharge their black servants and employees as soon as they can possibly find others to take their places. Of course immigration is the popular idea of the day, and is advocated by all the papers. Northern people will be preferred, as they can be made available as voters sooner. The foreigner would, of course, be retarded for five years by the naturalization laws. A great many persons have already discharged their black help, and many who voted the Radical ticket find themselves "out of place" this evening. But this may, of course, all terminate in the usual way with such excitements, and the wild calculations and reckless threats of to-day may be forgotten in the sober second thought of to-morrow.

The convention will be intensely Radical, and the greater number of the delegates will be very ignorant men. The constitution framed by it will, it is thought, be so extreme and proscriptive that it will be voted down. This is the present determination of the white people. Congress may, however, check them in that direction by changing the Reconstruction law.

The white people who registered and voted are very bitter against those impracticables, who failed to register, and thus habilitate themselves to do their duty upon election day, and these are only denounced second to the negroes and to "Hunnicutt and his set."

The "moderate" Republicans are also angry with the impracticable and intractable "Conservatives" or "Democrats," who refused, in the confidence of their strength, to listen to any terms of compromise. The latter could not vote for any but Southern men with Southern principles, and they would under no circumstances vote for the negro.

NAPOLEON AT BIARRITZ.

Gossip About the Imperial Family.

Biarritz (October 12) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

It was expected that the Emperor Napoleon would leave here to-day, and the Imperial train has repeatedly got ready at Bayonne in expectation of an order from the Villa Eugenie; but now I hear the Emperor will not start for the capital till the 18th. The Parisians, who can with difficulty reconcile themselves to an absence of even a fortnight or three weeks in the height of summer from their beloved city, are driven to all sorts of sombre conjectures as to the reason of their Sovereign's seclusion at the seaside, especially when the autumn has reached its most unpleasant phase and when the chill and rain have driven even the English away from Biarritz to Pau and Nice—Biarritz having been deserted by the French a week or two ago. I believe, however, the plain truth is that the Imperial family really are very fond of Biarritz, and that it is only in these latter days, after the end of the season, that they get the full enjoyment of their retirement. It was no wish of the Emperor's that the railway should come near Biarritz at all; he made a condition that it should not approach nearer than La Negresse, about a mile and a half off. The only effect of this has been that passengers leave the railway at Bayonne, some five miles distant, and drive over either in private carriages or in the omnibuses which ply briskly and often (about every quarter of an hour) to and from the fashionable watering place. The excursion system has penetrated even here, and once or twice a week, when the season is at its height, the railway of the Midi pours its hundreds of excursionists from Bordeaux, Arcachon, and other towns in that region, into Biarritz. To the visitors the great attraction, next to the sea, with its thundering Biscayan waves, is the Emperor and Empress; and the latter, venturing out once or twice incautiously during an excursion day, were so mobbed that they would not appear outside the villa at all for some time afterwards, and the Mayor had to placard the town with an appeal to the public to let the Imperial family have a free passage in their walks. But now the excursion season is at an end, the swells, too, (not much better mannered than the provincials) have taken flight, and the Emperor and Empress can enjoy their seaside residence in peace and quiet. The grounds round the Imperial villa at Biarritz scarcely measure a couple of acres—on the side towards the town the house stands completely bare and exposed. Everybody that likes can see the Empress come down the sands to bathe from the Imperial tents on the beach, or the Emperor walk up and down the terrace of the chateau smoking his cigar after breakfast. There are only two gates to the chateau, and each opens upon a public road. When the Emperor or Empress walk out, the usual promenade is through the town of Biarritz, down to the cliffs overlooking the new port (a hopeless enterprise about to be abandoned, after having cost a mint of money), and near to which is a public shooting gallery, where the Empress delights in practising with the pistol. This walk, to and from the villa, is somewhere about four miles at the outside. I have seen the Emperor do it accompanied by the Empress in a cold, gusty, rainy day, without seeking shelter anywhere; and except when he was busy with Lavalette, Rouher, or Nigra, or in exceptionally bad weather, he makes a point of doing this "constitutional" almost every morning (between nine and ten) regularly. But he walks very slowly, with a short and painful step. As for his health, the most ridiculous stories are circulated on both sides. A story appeared in an English journal as to his having been seen trotting on horseback—a feat he has not attempted for a year or two. He never mounts on horseback at all except under the pressure of a state ceremony, and even then he never trots—with his malady it would be madness to do so; he contents himself with either a walk or a quiet canter on a horse whose action is striking, but whose motion is easy, especially with a padded saddle. Another foolish story from an "occasional" correspondent is that the Emperor, alarmed at the delayed return from their sea trip of the Empress and Prince Imperial on Thursday week, ordered lights to be placed all along the coast. If this had been done, it certainly would have been no wonder that the pilot should have made a mistake in trying to enter the harbor. The expedient attributed to the Emperor to secure the safety of his wife and child is, in fact, the same that the Cornish wreckers used to be accused of in their anxiety to give stimulus to their trade. But of course so fatally absurd a measure was never resorted to in this case, and the danger which threatened the Empress and her boy was due to the error of the deceased pilot, whose widow, however, has been generously awarded an Imperial pension. As to the Emperor's health, the simple facts, as I can state from personal observation, corroborated by general testimony here, are that he is much better than he was last year, that there is no ground for the extraordinary alarm which has lately been expressed as to his condition, but that his general state of health is, nevertheless, far from satisfactory. He looks careworn, and his walk betrays the presence of a confirmed and incurable malady; but his disorder is one that may, with care and good fortune, be consistent with an age much greater than he has yet attained. As for the Prince Imperial, he, too, is better than he was; but he is never allowed to walk out; he always rides in a carriage—even down to the harbor.

AMERICAN COOKERY.

A Criticism by Pierre Blot.

From the Galaxy.

In America the science of cookery has been much neglected until of late [illegible]. Now there are many [illegible] cooks in the country [illegible] New York and Boston especially, may be found many excellent gastronomers. As I have before said, no country in the world presents a greater abundance and variety of food than America, and in no country are the means of obtaining good materials for food so equally distributed. If the reform which has commenced in the great cities spreads to the country towns and villages, America will not only conquer its great enemy—dyspepsia—but it will grow rich out of the savings which scientific cookery affords. Too much meat is eaten in America. The Anglo-Saxon race loves muscle, and therefore eats most the food that produces muscle. Beef and mutton being the most nutritious of animal food, and the best to supply the waste of muscular power, are the unvarying diet of the majority of the people.

Many intelligent persons who are wise enough on other subjects, are exceedingly careless about what concerns their very life. When I see men who never or very seldom use their muscles live entirely on steaks and roast beef, which is exactly the opposite of what nature demands, I cannot help pitying them and wishing that they would listen to nature.

The lower animals, with the exception, perhaps, of two or three species, such as the boa constrictor, etc., are much wiser than man; they do not feed contrary to nature's demand. A man who has a sedentary occupation, who does not breathe the pure air more than once a week, should not eat steaks more than once a week, and other meat once every other day.

Instead of paying thirty-five cents a pound for a too often tough sirloin steak, let the man who wishes to live a natural life, [illegible] buy occasionally good fish for eight, ten or twelve cents a pound. Instead of becoming strong on a beef diet, a man of sedentary habits withers like a leaf in the fall, becomes dyspeptic, consumptive, and dies before having reached half the age he would have if he had paid attention to his food.

By eating too much and too often of the same article of food it naturally becomes difficult of digestion and unpalatable, and requires stimulants of some kind along with it, at least so nearly everybody thinks. A change of diet would be the right course; but instead of that, strong bottled sauces, catsups, pickles, etc., are largely partaken of, and, together with too much liquor of one kind or the other, the food is bolted, and our poor stomachs are left to perform their overwork. It is a wonder that dyspepsia and consumption do not set in [illegible].

Steak-eating is not so general in England as in this country to-day, and it is only fair to say that there is here at present a marked tendency to vary the food. It will surely bring the butchers to their proper work. There are already several butchers in New York who know their business, and nearly all the butchers of Philadelphia and Cincinnati cut their meat properly. Why should they not all do the same?

I constantly hear housekeepers complain that they cannot get the pieces of meat they want, nor have them properly cut. This is too true, and the reason is plain. A man who was a shoemaker yesterday and a butcher to-day cannot be expected to know how to cut meat properly. It [illegible] ways be as well as this, but the [illegible] not wide of the truth.

But there is another, and I think the [illegible] reason why meat is generally so [illegible] and the pieces asked for have [illegible] sightly appearance. A large share [illegible] people in the cities live on beefsteaks [illegible] hundred and fifty days in the year [illegible] consequence, butchers, in order to [illegible] the demand for the favorite article [illegible] obliged to sell three fourths of a [illegible] the name of "porter-house steaks" to satisfy the law of demand and supply. [illegible] is the result? Steaks (I mean every [illegible] meat sold under that name) [illegible] comparatively high price, varying [illegible] according to the name the butcher gives.

No matter how large a beef may [illegible] has only two tenderloins, and they [illegible] about nine pounds each on an average, hence, as I say above, in order to supply the great demand for steaks, butchers are obliged to sell some other parts of the [illegible] as such. [illegible]

It is complained, also, that butchers are unwilling to cut small pieces; that [illegible] are obliged to buy more than they want. [illegible] this is really so, people are very [illegible] I do not wonder that the butchers [illegible] large pieces on them. But [illegible] except a small piece, and that [illegible] only, and you will see if the butcher will not condescend to use their knives.

Another very wrong custom in this country is to have the marketing attended to by the only person in the family who [illegible] for it—the head of the family, the husband or father. What can you expect of a man with his head overfilled with his business, in a hurry to reach his office or store? He merely says to the butcher or grocer: "Send this or that home." Suppose that the butcher is a sensible man, do you fancy that he has time to think for you? He has to attend to all his customers, [illegible] suppose he had, does he know your constitution?

Instead of the husband or father, the mother or wife attend to the marketing, when the cook is not able to do it; but everybody pity the husband and father whose wife and mother thinks it beneath her dignity to attend to her marketing. I may say with the philosopher: "A little less [illegible] and false pride, and a little more comfort."

One word more to butchers. When one of your customers asks for a leg of mutton, behave like Christians, and do not, under the pretence of trimming and dressing it, cut, bruise and disfigure it as you do. Please, when you cut a steak, cut it a little thicker than a [illegible] French note paper, as you often do. [illegible] when you trim chops, and the [illegible] with them; they make excellent gravy.

Surprise and Capture of the Warren County (Iowa) Family of Burglars.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Oct. 28.

Our readers will recollect the account published in the Register a few days ago of extensive burglaries being committed at Carlisle and Hartford, in Warren County, on Friday and Monday nights last. [illegible] having rested on a certain family by the name of Lee, residing near Carlisle, [illegible] Vigilance Committee—composed of some eighty members, who are all farmers [illegible] on the scope of territory between the western line of Bloomfield township and a point at or beyond Hartford—got on their [illegible] on Tuesday evening, and surprised the family about dark—arresting three brothers by the name of Lee, two of their sisters, a niece, and an old gentleman, name unknown. Upon searching the house nearly all of the goods which had been missed were found—a portion being secreted in the upper story of the building, and the remainder in a milk-house near by. The women also refunded the money which had been stolen. The prisoners were then taken to Carlisle, placed in the school house, and a guard placed over them. During the night the prisoners were gently persuaded to confess their guilt, and "peach" upon their confreres. They acknowledged their guilt, and also confessed their participancy in a burglary recently committed at Newton. Without exception, all the prisoners cleared the old gentleman.

In the morning the whole "kit and boodle," with the exception of the old man, were turned over to the official authorities of Warren County. The preliminary examination was had before Justice Crane, of Carlisle, and it resulted in their being committed to jail at Indianola.

They were found to be well provided with all the convenient furniture that burglars, housebreakers and roving villains generally have—pistols by the dozen, knives in profusion, keys by the bushel, files, saws, &c. Their most dangerous instrument was a burglars' saw—a keen-tempered instrument that will cut a bar of iron in two very readily and speedily.

The brothers are named William, [illegible] and James Lee, and are described as [illegible] and burly fellows, ranging from 20 to [illegible] years of age. Seeing that they were outnumbered they were very passive, and [illegible] their guilt without reserve, apparently without evasion or reservation. The women were more defiant than the men, and took the whole affair with a stolid indifference. They are all newcomers in that neighborhood. Their confessions were somewhat contradictory, and they mentioned several places as their former residence. Some said Iowa County, others Hardin, and some [illegible] and Jasper. It is thought, however, that they are from Iowa County.

The Vigilance Committee who took the matter promptly in hand and ferreted it out are entitled to much credit. Such intelligent safe-guards are the best protection against that daring and secret lawlessness which winks at officials and detectives. The citizens of Carlisle are also deserving of praise for the open-handed manner in which they treated the committee during their stay there. Houses were thrown open and general cheer dispensed without stint.

LATER.

Since writing the above we have learned some additional particulars in regard to the prisoners under arrest, and in regard to the nabbing of some more of the gang. On the night of the 24th, the people of Carlisle got wind of the fact that some more of the band would pass through that place on their way [illegible]. Some twenty-five or thirty armed men guarded the approaches to the town. Finally the looked-for band appeared in sight. Instantly twenty-five or thirty guns were leveled at them, and a ringing demand for surrender sung out. They gave up without a struggle, and disgorged a fine collection of pistols, knives, &c. They proved to be the old man Lee, another one of the boys, and a chap named Peelker. At our last accounts these prisoners were in custody at Hartford.

A Thrilling Accident in the Hoosac Tunnel.

The terrible disaster at the Hoosac tunnel, Saturday week, was preceded by another accident a few weeks before, which resulted in the death of two men, and proved the heroism of Thomas Mallory, the gallant fellow who first descended the shaft after the recent explosion. The Boston Journal publishes this thrilling story, which [illegible] probably have never been heard of had it not been for the later and greater calamity:

As the shaft proceeds down, at about every twenty feet, holes are dug in the sides of the shaft to receive the ends of the timbers on which to lay a floor, and as laying this floor is always considered dangerous and requires all the hoisting apparatus of the shaft, it is usually done when no other work is going on in the shaft. On this day a stick of timber had been sent down with four men on it. The utmost skill is required to shoot one end of the timber into the hole dug in the side of the shaft, and work the other end into the hole in the opposite side. The difficulty will be seen when you remember that the stick of timber is about twenty feet long, twelve inches square, suspended by a single rope, in this case 400 feet long, and 100 feet from the rocky bottom of the shaft, and the holes outside the centre of the shaft, with nothing to hold on by but the single rope, and the timber on which the men are, in semi-darkness. The timber had been landed in its place, and as one of the men was standing he caught the heel of his boot and losing his balance, he went over the side of the timber. In his fall he caught the man next him, and over he went; he also caught the man next, and he also [illegible] the last [illegible] the sailor [illegible] sitting on the timber with feet crossed under the timber. [illegible] a moment he was wheeled round the timber, with the other three men hanging to him, with his head down. [illegible] There they were, suspended to the timber only by the feet of the sailor clasped to the upper side of the timber, out of reach of the signal rope, a hundred feet from the rocky floor. After a short time of suspense, the upper three felt themselves relieved of weight, and in a few moments heard a heavy thud on the rocks below, by which they knew that one of their comrades was gone. He was quickly followed by a second, [illegible]. The third now said to the sailor, "I suppose it will be my turn soon, as I can't hold on much longer," but the sailor [illegible] hold on and told him that he would save him. He told him to swing himself, and when he could feel the timber with his feet to clasp it with them. After some time swinging, he was enabled to do so, and, after some further time, to get on top of the timber. Relieved of the weight, the sailor [illegible] was also able to get up. Then they lay for [illegible] a time. Finally, the sailor got up and [illegible] to the signal rope and signalled "[illegible] accident. Send help." But how was [illegible] to reach them? The only communication was by the rope still attached to the timber, and they were too much exhausted to unfasten it. Another [illegible] sailor soon solved the problem by clasping the rope and sliding down [illegible]. Arriving at the timber he asked for the other [illegible] men. All they could say was, that they were gone. "O well, keep up a good heart, we will be soon down to help you," [illegible] and quickly unfastened the rope, and [illegible] it to his body, he was drawn up [illegible] quickly got a cage, some more men descended, and succeeded in getting the two men into the cage, and sent them [illegible] to the surface. [illegible] As soon as the sailor found himself safe, he said, "Now that is all right, let us go down and see about the others," [illegible] nothing could prevail to prevent his going down—only to find the first one that fell a broken mass, the second still alive, but he only lived about eight hours after being drawn up.

The Pyrenees Disappearing.

A Madrid paper says that scientific researches have established the fact that the Pyrenees have, in the last twenty years, lost thirty metres in altitude. Supposing the depression to continue, our worthy contemporary calculates that, after the lapse of ten thousand years, the chain that separates Spain from France will realize the celebrated words, "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées," by disappearing altogether, in which case the [illegible] will fall into the Bay of Biscay instead of emptying itself into the Mediterranean.

The Panama Railroad [illegible] $3,[illegible]

[illegible] STATE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

[illegible] Day's Proceedings.

[illegible] of The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 30.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

[illegible] After a prayer by the President, the [illegible] "There's a fountain filled with blood" was sung. The convention adjourned to meet next year in Bloomington.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Shooting at Calumet Last Sunday—Inquest on the Body of J. C. Page.

A Pathetic Chapter of Family Bereavement.

Julius C. Page, the victim of the sad accident which occurred at Calumet River on last Sunday, [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Copyright Case—Injunction in Divorce Case—Real Estate Suits—Judgments.

In the Circuit Court of the United States the case of Dion Boucicault against Joseph H. Wood for an infringement of copyright, was yesterday given to the jury under instructions by the Court (Drummond).

CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Terrence Maguire against The [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible]

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

[illegible] Annual Commencement [illegible] Exercises.

[illegible]

STATE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Day's Proceedings.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Shooting at Calumet Last Sunday—Inquest on the Body of J. C. Page.

A Pathetic Chapter of Family Bereavement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Copyright Case—Injunction in Divorce Case—Real Estate Suits—Judgments.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Railroads.

Special Notices.

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. A SAFE, CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL TIC DOLOUREUX.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Read the Certificate of Rev. E. T. Fiualin.

General Notices.

STAIR RODS, In Bronze, Fire Gilt and Silver,

Cabinet Makers and Decorators,

Medical.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The Greatest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Medical.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF STIMULANTS.

Medical.

LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN

Medical Cards.

Dr. Jagues.

Medical.

Dr. Bigelow,

Your Destiny

New Marriage Guide.

Private Consultations.

Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMER.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

FROM NEW YORK JULY 14TH.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TO CALIFORNIA.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Medical.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborne.

Judge of the Superior Court—Wm. A. Porter.

Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. J. Jackson.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE CITY.

G. A. R.—First monthly meeting of Post 27 this evening in room No. 4, Uhlich's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

The Case of Boucicault vs. Wood in the United States Court.

Suit to Recover for Plays Brought Out at the Museum—Did the Colonel Infringe?

Construction of Copyright Laws—The Questions of Time and Residence.

In the case of Dion Boucicault to recover from Joseph H. Wood, proprietor of the Chicago Museum, for the alleged infringement of copyright, the argument of counsel in the United States Circuit Court was concluded yesterday, and the jury received their instructions from the court (Judge Drummond). ...

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Fearful Scene at Midnight.

Two Men Dangerously Wounded—Probable Fatal Result.

A Woman the Cause of the Bloody Onslaught.

Arrest of the Perpetrators.

A terrible stabbing affray, resulting in serious, if not fatal, wounds to two of the participants, occurred at a late hour last night in the West Division. The following are the particulars of the bloody affair: ...

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Arrangements for a Fair in Aid of the Fund.

On Saturday afternoon next the female members of the Jewish societies of this city will hold an adjourned meeting in Lombard Block, to complete the arrangements for a fair which they projected on Wednesday last. This fair will be held for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital. ...

PROTESTANT JUBILEE.

The Three Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Reformation—Lutheran Celebration.

Yesterday was the three hundred and fiftieth annual celebration of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel congregations, of the reformation set in motion by Martin Luther, and the occasion was celebrated by them in the most impressive manner. It was the seventh Jubilee. ...

The Coming Soldiers' Fair.

Curled Hair vs. Elastic Sponge.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To produce a fine extract of Vanilla ...

If Asmodeus should Unroof all the houses in New York ...

Wood's Hair Renovator, a new discovery ...

Constitution Water is a certain cure for diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, ...

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

DeLAGRANGE AND BRIGNOLI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

ERNANI.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES

Of Augustin Daly's Great Sensation,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

FARWELL HALL

Mission Sunday School

BENEFIT.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

REV. THOMAS C. EASTON, A. M.,

Is prepared to deliver

Two Popular Lectures,

ARLINGTON HALL.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

FINE PAINTINGS

At No. 47 Dearborn-st., near the Tremont House, on Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Fine New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Fancy Goods, Pier Glass, Bedding, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

37 Rolls Ingrain and Venetian Carpets AT AUCTION.

AUCTION.—BY J. M. REYNOLDS, 127 Dearborn-st.

Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

Financial.

EXCHANGE BANK OF

JOHN C. SHORT & CO.,

DANVILLE, - - - ILL.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, NOV. 1ST, AT 9½ a. m., at the rooms of DANIEL SCOTT & CO., 116 Clark-st.

CATALOGUE SALE.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

100 LOTS AT AUCTION.

Ten Acres Subdivided.

Near Ward's Rolling Mills, the New Glass Works and Starch Works.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

By DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

Churches, Public Schools, and great Public Works adjacent.

AUCTION.—MONDAY, NOV. 4th, AT 10 A. M.

Splendid Household Furniture, Engravings, Paintings, Pictures, Billiard Table, Horses, Carriages, Several Setts of Harness, &c., &c.,

At the Residence of Henry Milward, Esq., 1310 Indiana-av.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th and 6th, at 10 a. m.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION,

On Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m.,

AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF

J. S. CHAMBERS, 122 Dearborn-st.

23 Desirable Lots,

MILITARY CLOTHING

AND

5,000 BLANKETS

AT PRIVATE SALE,

At 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF AT AUCTION.

BRADLEY'S BEST DUPLEX SKIRTS.

Ladies' and Gents' Woollen and Linen Underwear, Fine Hosiery, Woollen Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., at Auction,

LARGE STOCK

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Tailors' Trimmings, Woollen Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Bradley's Duplex Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Boarding and Lodging.

7 East Randolph-st.—Two well-furnished double front rooms, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

15 Congress-st.—Board and rooms suitable for other gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

25 East Washington-st.—One large front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

42 Jackson-st.—Suites of unfurnished rooms, with board. Also, day boarders taken.

43 Harrison-st.—A suite of nicely furnished rooms and board for single gentlemen.

82 Adams-st.—A large furnished front room, suitable for three or four persons, and one single room, to rent, with board.

83 Michigan-av.—A large, pleasant, newly furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or four single gentlemen.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State.—Gentlemen wishing good board and rooms in a private family, can find such at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

96 West Washington-st.—A large front room with board for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References required.

137 West Monroe-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms; also one handsomely furnished room.

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated. A first-class table.

148 West Washington-st.—One large parlor, also other rooms, well furnished, and good board.

171 Michigan-av.—A pleasant furnished front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. References required.

208 Erie-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms.

219 Ontario-st., east of Clark.—To rent, with first-class board, a large and pleasant front room, on the first floor.

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

243 Wabash-av.—A pleasant furnished room, with fire, for two gentlemen.

305 West Monroe-st.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class furnished rooms and board.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can find a pleasant front room, with closet attached.

356 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated, with board in a private family. Terms reasonable.

378 West Madison-st.—An unfurnished parlor and bed-room, with board for gentleman and wife. References required.

548 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and wife can ...

601 West Madison-st., corner of ...

671 State-st.—...

828 Wabash-...

A small family ... in a very pleasant ...

HUBBARD-... First-class board in ...

MICHIGAN-AV.—A suite of front rooms, ...

ON the South ... near Twelfth-st. and ...

THREE ... gentlemen can find ...

WABASH-AV.—Within ten minutes' walk ...

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—By Chambers & Lancaster No. 143 Dearborn-st., a fine new two-story and basement brick house ...

TO RENT—Very low, till May next, the ... BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A brick house, two-story and basement, No. 1315 Indiana-av. ...

TO RENT—House and store, corner of Taylor and Clinton-sts., suitable for a grocery or dry goods store. Inquire at 9 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—The new two-story and basement brick house, No. 202 Park-av., has ten rooms, bath room, and closets, water, gas, &c. Good terms. Apply at 96 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—New two-story and basement house, No. 167 South Peoria-st. ...

TO RENT—House of 11 rooms, corner of ... T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

TO RENT—House 517 North Clark-st., containing 11 rooms, hot and cold water through the house, with every convenience. Possession at once. Inquire at 509 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—For one or more years, an almost new house, No. 293 Calumet-av. ...

TO RENT—Cottage house of 6 rooms, No. 604 ... $20 per month.

TO RENT—Houses and Rooms—West Side ... SIDNEY W. SEA, 128 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Or for Sale—Two new houses on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. ... Room 11 and 12.

TO RENT—A pleasantly located house within 10 minutes' walk of the Court House ... Address "H," Box 6619, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—One cottage of 4 rooms at $20 per month; several tenement houses of 4 rooms ... WILLIAM SPEIGHT, 222 Huron-st., North Division.

TO RENT—House No. 201 Michigan-st. ...

TO RENT—Two new two-story houses, with brick basements ... near Randolph-st. bridge.

TO RENT—Houses, stores, rooms, &c., constantly on hand to rent, at Office 14, No. 153 South Clark-st. ...

TO RENT—At Union Park—46 Warren-st. ... E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 12, No. 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—The whole or part of house 38 ... three doors from Indiana-av., furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements.

TO RENT—517 Monroe-st., just west of Hoyne. Two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms ... to GEO. W. RUST, Room 16, Times Building, after 1 p. m.

TO RENT—House, 12 rooms, $75 per month, three blocks from P. O.; ... RICE'S HOUSE AGENCY, No. 155 South Clark-st., Room 4.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Two of the finest rooms in Chicago, and about $400 worth of furniture for sale. Apply to F. G. DANE, 203 Madison-st., or at the office of CHAS. TOBEY, 87 and 89 State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished front parlor and bedroom for two ladies. Also, one room for gentleman and wife, with or without board, at 630 State-st.

TO RENT—5 rooms, being the second story of house 318 West Randolph-st. ... S. W. PACKARD, 127 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A nice furnished lodging room, good location, for gentleman. Call at No. 177 Wabash-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—2, 4, 3 and 6 rooms, cheap, in advance. Inquire at 252 Hubbard-st., corner of Ada.

TO RENT—A good, large room and kitchen, suitable for housekeeping, near Post Office. Rent very low. Call on L. WING & CO., Druggists, 65 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of No. 383 South State-st., 5 rooms and 2 closets. Water up stairs.

TO RENT—A suite of two nice rooms, partly furnished ... WEPF, 145 and 147 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping; also, a single room. Call at 85 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Furnished, without board, to gentlemen only, elegant rooms, single and double, with gas, stoves, and kept in order. Apply at No. 25 Michigan-av., or 133 South Water-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling, No. 393 South Canal-st., near Ewing. Splendid location for evening new business. E. R. TUCKER, 107 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A large, well furnished office, (warmed by steam) with fireproof vault, in basement of Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st. ...

TO RENT—Store and dwelling, 351 State-st. ... G. & H. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—A partly furnished office on second floor. ... Inquire at Room 12, No. 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT—New store and fixtures on Madison-st. ... KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 82 Dearborn-st.; also, upper rooms and basement of 80 Lake-st. ...

TO RENT—Very low, two fine stores in new three-story building ... Apply at Room No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Cheap, a desirable Church building, centrally located on the West Side ... Apply to JNO. DAVIS, No. 268 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—From 1st November, two first-class Lofts, 25x80, on South Water-st. Inquire at No. 61 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A splendid new store, 93 North Wells-st., suitable for any good business. To a good tenant rent will be moderate. Apply on the premises.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a gentleman and his wife, south of Eighteenth-st. and east of State, for the winter. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address "R B," Tribune office.

BOARD—Private family preferred, for gentleman and wife for the winter. ... Address "PARKER," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman and lady, two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished ... Address "D," P. O. Box 284.

BOARD—A widow lady and her daughter want board in a private family on one of the avenues ... Address "M M," 1134 Prairie-av.

BOARD—By a young gentleman and wife. A furnished room or suite of rooms, with board. Location near Michigan and Wabash-avs. References exchanged. Address "S S," Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One large office desk, one ordinary secretary desk, set of chairs and large-sized stove for sale very cheap. Apply at 14 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—School, on South Side, desirably located. Lease of rooms and entire school furniture to be sold. ... Address, for one week, "SCHOOL," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Vessel—One-quarter of brig ... Inquire of WILLIAM H. CONDON, Room 29 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Three pairs of blacksmith's bellows, hangers, shafting and pulleys at the machine shop of D. F. BUCKLEY & CO., Calhoun place, in rear of Duffy Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lumber—25,000 feet ash flooring. Any party wishing to buy can hear of a good opportunity by calling at 443 South Wells-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Jacks and Jennets—A fine lot of thorough-bred jacks and jennets, just from Kentucky, for sale at Hodges & Maxwell's Stables, 163 State-st. D. E. TALBUTT.

WANTED—Any one having a good, sound business horse, that they would sell cheap, or a good open or top buggy, second hand, can find a purchaser by addressing ... Box 483.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good, strong and reliable draught horse; also, half-spring wagon. 723 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a fine bay horse ...

Lost and Found.

LOST—$10 Reward—A plain gold ring. ... GEORGE B. STEARNS, ... South Water-st.

LOST—$10 Reward—A large black Newfoundland dog. ... Inquire at American Express Office. O. W. BARRETT.

LOST—On Wednesday, a black and tan, with leather collar. ... 176 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—Thursday, a black and tan dog. Had on a collar marked "Miller, 124 Clark-st." A liberal reward will be paid by leaving him at ... Gallery, as above.

LOST—October 30, on Randolph ... HARRISON & WHITEHEAD, Room 7.

LOST—$10 Reward—On October 29th, a white poodle dog. ... 935 Wabash-av. ...

FOUND—Granger's overcoats, reefing jackets, business suits and pants, to be the best and cheapest in this town ... 128 and 130 South Clark-st. OLIVER JOHNSON.

FOUND—Pair of eye-glasses in case. Apply to DR. WALLIHAN, No. 3 Times Building, 118 Dearborn-st.

Strayed or Stolen.

SITUATION—Wanted—An agreeable lady, with a small income, wants a situation ... Address "H S," Tribune office.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The house 1313 Indiana-av. ...

FOR SALE—A new, very neat cottage ... SCHRADER BROS. ...

FOR SALE—A very desirable two-story and basement brick house on Park-av. ... MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent for a term of years ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new house of 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water ... 300 Warren-st. ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block ...

FOR SALE—New two-story house on Wabash-av. ... HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage house of 7 rooms ... S. W. PACKARD, 127 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—By George & Williams, Real Estate Agents, 7 South Clark-st. ...

FOR SALE—Splendid new brick residence, with large corner lot, fronting east, on Wabash-av. ... OGDEN & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Fine two-story house, with lot ... WM. RANSBROUGH, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two three story brick houses on Monroe-st., between Ada and Jackson, modern improvements. ...

FOR SALE—By E. W. Hagerty, Real Estate Broker, 117 Clark-st. ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block ... Lincoln.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—330 foot front by 345 feet deep, on Vincennes-av. ... BAPTIST BRIDGE CO., Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.—Lots 25x125 feet, in Brown's Addition, Section 32, Town 39, Range 14, fronting Laurel, Oneida and Aldine-sts., ... at $175 each.

FOR SALE—Ten (10) acres in section 29, 39, 14, lying near Archer-av. ... SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 feet by 187½, near the Lake, on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. ... Broker, 380 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—Good business lot, 21¾ feet, on North Clark-st. ... G. H. S. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—A choice corner lot, on Washington-st., corner of Hoyne ... MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Three lots on Jackson-st., 25x125, ... MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—110x350 on Vincennes road, covered with beautiful shade trees ... HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 feet on Michigan-av., just south of Park-court, for sale by J. C. HAYWORTH, Real Estate Broker, 380 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—The finest unimproved corner lot on Wabash-av. ... OGDEN & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—Lots—Near Oakland Station, ... ADAMS & EVANS, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—Unimproved city property. Parties in pursuit of an investment in lots at a bargain will please call at ... 163½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Six acres of elegant suburban property, fronting on Kankakee-av. ... KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9½ acres, corner of Douglas place and Wentworth-av. ... J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 140 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—216 feet front on the River west of Halsted-st. ... Real Estate Office 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 choice lots, at $300, $350 and $400, according to location. ... E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 12, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 feet on Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st. ... 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a tract of ... acres of high prairie land, on Whiskey Point-road, about two miles from the city limits.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A livery stable in Omaha, Neb., ... Address C. W. HOMAN, Box 261, Omaha.

FOR SALE—A jeweller's store, doing a first-class business ... NORRIS & CO., 123 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A drug store, situated in a good location ... address "DRUGGIST," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, and ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—Distillery, nearly new, 8 to 10 barrels capacity. ... Inquire at 76 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Yankee notions and fancy goods, with the lease of store and good will of the business, on Lake-st. Apply at 87 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—An elegant billiard room, containing two tables, one four and one six-pocket, fixtures complete, and doing a splendid business, in Fairbury, Ill., a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, on the ... Address M. ALLISON, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a grocery, with horse and wagon ... E. FOX, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Laundry, in a first-rate business ... Will be sold at a bargain. ISAAC ... 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—An interest in a drug store, near Court House, good trade and practice. A physician to attend to office patients preferred. References exchanged. "G A C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Saloon—The lease, stock and fixtures of the basement saloon under the Navarre Hotel, corner of Wells and Washington-sts. Apply to T. WALSH, 163 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Feed Store—Lease, fixtures and good will of an old-established flour and feed store ... F. S. BAKER, 121 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—$400 will buy ... saloon ...

FOR SALE—A half or entire interest in a ... Inquire at or address 220 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—Groceries, livery stables, billiard halls, restaurants, cigar stands, drug stores ... 155 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A neat and good-paying restaurant ... J. S. BOYDEN, Room 20 Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best dining saloons in the city of Chicago ... south Clark and ...

Wanted—Male Help.

HOUSE PAINTERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

WANTED—300 railroad laborers on Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. ... BROWN & DENTON.

WANTED—Broom and brush makers. ...

WANTED—A first-class, experienced cash ... G. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—Immediately, a young man for ... 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—100 men to work at building ...

WANTED—By Gevis & Co., over 100 and ... 125 Dearborn-st. ...

WANTED—A boy for cashier ...

WANTED—Two good travelling salesmen; a salary and commission paid. ... Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Three good salesmen who can command a little capital ... Block.

WANTED—Five salesmen, immediately, to sell ... 165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A bar-tender at 112 Dearborn-st. References required. ...

TRADES.

WANTED—Cedar-ware turners. Good wages and steady employment to good hands. Address CLEMENT & DUNHAM, No. 1129 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Immediately—By the Douglas Linen Company ... GEORGE W. BILLINGS, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—Journeyman tinner—A good competent workman to go into the country. ... DONALDSON & CO., Gardner, Grundy Co., Ill.

WANTED—A locksmith. Call at 41 Franklin-st.

WANTED—Bookbinder to take charge of an old and well regulated bindery. Apply this morning at Room 17, No. 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—An Apprentice in a Machine Shop. COOLEY & BROTHER, 30 Griswold-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse at 176 Twenty-third-st. Call from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A lady invalid residing in this city, desires a competent nurse, of mature age and experience; one in whom full confidence can be placed. ... Address Dr. R. G. ADAMS, P. O. Box 1636, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A woman that can run a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. A good home is offered and a steady place. Must be over the age of 25. Apply at 353 Wabash-av.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—To go a half hour's ride in the country, a good cook; also a second girl. Can have good wages and permanent home. Address "A C," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. German or Norwegian preferred. Good references required. Call at 171 Madison-st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a family of three. Apply immediately at 247 South Morgan-st. References required.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 161 West Walnut-st. A competent girl will receive good wages.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, where no up stairs or other work is to be done. Apply ... 271 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl, to do general housework at 273 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A first-class woman cook for a restaurant, and girl for general housework. Apply at 133 Madison-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day, 100 railroad laborers at $2 per day, steady work for the winter. Free transportation. NICHOLS & VAN SANDS, 186 Madison-st.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 3 travelling agents and collectors, ... Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. J. M. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—500 men for Illinois and Iowa, wages $2 per day; also 50 men for saw mills ... Apply at 286 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—175 men for Illinois, 100 for Wisconsin, ... Apply at Room 4, No. 66 Madison-st.

WANTED—This day, 25 saw mill hands, steady work for the winter. ... Room 2 Lind's Block, near Randolph-st. Bridge.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to ISAAC GOLDSMITH, ...

WANTED—Safe—medium size, ... GOLDY & McMAHON, 223 South Water-st.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Men to buy Town, County and State rights for an invaluable Hay-Loader and Fence Post Driver, combined. ... General J. P. ROBBINS, No. 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—To sell an insurance agent and conveyancer's business ... at 135 West Randolph-st. ...

WANTED—To buy a retail grocery, either in the city or country. Address ... giving full particulars.

WANTED—To buy a first-class new milch cow. Apply at 172 West Adams-st.

WANTED—Notice—We have $10,000 to loan on real estate or good collaterals ... LAMB & FULLER, Brokers, 174 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know that advances will be made on their bounty claims ...

WANTED—Drug ... stock retail drug store. ... 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good energetic man, to engage in the best thing out. ... NICHOLS & VAN SANDS, 186 Madison-st.

WANTED—To engage for the winter, Carpenters, to travel South. Address A. M. TRUESDELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Any person with a capital of three thousand dollars ... P. O. Box 1777.

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsy Palmist ... 262 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$2,000 for one or more years ... office of Tribune.

WANTED—House Painters and young men ... 136 South Water-st. ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortably furnished house ... "N H R," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 5 to 7 rooms ... "ROOMS," P. O. Box 3273.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished room, without board, on the north side, by a young gentleman. ...

WANTED—To Rent—... Address "SHERWOOD," ... Michigan-av. ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—"F. P." who answered Baker Hill Prince's advertisement ...

PERSONAL—Wizard ...

PERSONAL—A young man of twenty ... Address ... P. O. Box 136, Denver, C. T.

PERSONAL—The young lady who alighted from the Madison-st. car last Wednesday afternoon ... dress "VIATOR," Box 194, Post Office, stating when and where.

PERSONAL—A home wanted for a bright, healthy orphan boy ... Call or address W. C. CASPER, No. 170 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At Geneseo, on Chicago, Rock Island Railroad, one of the best houses in the town, 9 large rooms, bath room, ... OTTO LOBEEK.

FOR SALE—At Lake Forest—A dwelling house with four acres of land ... Apply to D. J. LAKE, 104 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A homestead, ... GRANGER, 128 and 130 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The finest suburban location within 15 miles of Chicago is at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. ...

FOR SALE—Farm of 510 acres, 70 ... ... Grundy Co., Ill. D. OWENS.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, by a correspondent ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk in a ... tailoring store ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business qualifications ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ...

SITUATION—Wanted—...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... in a wholesale boot and shoe house ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In every family in ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady ... plain cook ... Call at 150 West Polk-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady of education and refinement ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As saleswoman, by a young lady. ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Danish girl, well recommended, ... Call at 203 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress, in a private family. ... Address "MISS BELL," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do ... dressmaking ... Address ... Room 28 Hamilton House.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, in a private boarding house. Apply at 34 Washington-st.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—Agents to know they need be poor no more ... S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, ... Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Trumbull & Co., Room 13, No. 36 Dearborn-st. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town in the United States and Canada. ... Address J. S. HAYES, ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 a month ... LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary ... R. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. ... LANDON, Agent, 87 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or female, in every town, with small capital ... C. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women ... 73 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every State, county and township, to sell CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE ... Hartford, Conn., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 a day made with Stencil Tools; ... Meriden, Ct.

AGENTS—Wanted—"New Map Wanted" ... MAP OF IRELAND ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—"Gen. Grant and his Campaigns" ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$30 STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Woman's Work ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Dr. ... "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE" ...

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel and ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted— ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a very profitable business ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With $2,000 ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In place of one ... 59 Madison-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two stationary steam engines ...

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines ...

FOR SALE—25 Portable Engines, new and second-hand ...

FOR SALE—Machinery, by H. Pokorny ...

FOR SALE—Planing and matching machine ...

FOR SALE—One new, first-class, heavy lathe ...

FOR SALE—Caloric engine, of about ... BEACH & BARNARD, 129 South Clark-st.

THE NEWS.

The Papal garrison in the city of Rome, numbers 7,000 men.

Gold closed yesterday, in New York, at 140¼, being an advance of ½ per cent over previous figures.

Milton Willis was executed at Anderson, Madison County, yesterday, for the murder of ...

Charles Dickens will give readings on eighty nights during his stay in the United States. His price is $1,000 per night.

Queen Victoria's journey to and from Scotland ...